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FOREIGN MINISTRY BRIEFING ON DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD031139 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 3 TASS -- A briefing devoted to the problems of disarmament, and, in particular, in view of the completion of the work of the regular session of the Geneva Conference on Disarmament was held at the press centre of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs today for Soviet and foreign correspondents. Vladimir Lomeyko, first deputy head of the Ministry's Press Department, pointed out in his speech at the briefing that these problems acquire still greater importance in view of the evaluation of the U.S. Administration's destructive foreign-policy line given by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in his replies to questions from the newspaper PRAVDA.

It was emphasized at the briefing that the importance of such a multilateral forum on disarmament as the Geneva conference grows still more in presdent-day conditions in view of the break-off of a whole number of bilateral talks in this field through the fault of the USA. The agenda of the conference includes the most burning issues: The prevention of a nuclear war; termination of the nuclear arms race; a ban on nuclear weapons' testing; the prevention of militarisation of outer space; the prohibition and liquidation of chemical weapons; and a number of other items.

On all these matters the USSR and other socialist countries have put forward concrete proposals aimed at reaching accords at an earliest date. A constructive line during the conference's session was also pursued by the states of the so-called "Group of 21" -- neutral and nonaligned countries which, just like socialist ones, favoured starting talks on the priority items on the agenda as soon as possible and elaborating appropriate agreements.

However, as was emphasized at the briefing, the conference cannot claim any positive results this year either. The cause of such a state of affairs is one: the unwillingness of the United States and part of its allies to come to terms on real measures to curb the arms race. It was precisely the United States that blocked the beginning of talks on the problem of preventing a nuclear war and on preventing an arms race in space. The United States has been for years hindering talks on a total ban of nuclear weapons' testing. The only question on which talks were held was the prohibition of chemical weapons. However, the "U.S. contribution" to this was extremely negative, too. The draft convention tabled by the USA pushed the talks many steps backward.

In other words, Vladimir Lomeyko said, the Geneva session has again brought to light the lack of political will on the part of the United States for constructive talks on the limitation of arms. The real stand of the USA at the conference completely refutes the statements by the Washington officials about peaceableness of the United States and its readiness for a dialogue. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it, as the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko said, is ready for a serious dialogue and talks on which the destinies of the world depend. It goes without saying that such talks are possible only with a strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security. Konstantin Chernenko's replies to the questions of the newspaper PRAVDA most explicitly reaffirm the USSR's readiness for a dialogue, for fair and serious talks aimed at reaching agreements reckoning with the security interests of all countries and peoples.

The question in connection with the opening in Geneva on September 10 of a conference of the states-parties to the convention on the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques was also touched upon at the briefing.

The convention is known to be drawn up on the Soviet Union's initiative in 1976 and come into effect in 1978. At the present time, more than 40 states are parties to the convention. In the USSR's opinion, the convention has proved in practice its viability and effectiveness. The Soviet Union pursues a policy of strengthening the convention and increasing the number of parties to it. This is precisely the way it sees the task of the upcoming conference.

Answering questions of correspondents, Vladimir Lomeyko pointed out that on the whole the participants in the Geneva conference quite positively met the concrete Soviet proposal to start bilateral Soviet-American talks on preventing a militarisation of outer space. Yet, these talks have proved to be impossible because of the stand of the American side. Therefore all speculation about the intention of the United States to send its delegation to Vienna is not to the point, as Washington is trying to replace the very subject of the talks, but is a reflection of the intention of the United States to evade an agreement.

The correspondent of the American newspaper DAILY WORLD asked to comment on the propaganda outcry started in the USA about a certain campaign of hatred being allegedly launched in the Soviet Union against the USA and, in particular, against President Reagan. Neither the Soviet press, nor, even less so, the Soviet leaders have ever engaged in any campaign of hatred against the USA or its President. In general, whipping up hatred towards other peoples is alien to the very nature of our country, and those who are at least familiar with its history know that. Even in the most difficult times of the Great Patriotic War, we in the USSR never identified Nazism with the German people. Those who are writing in the USA now about some alleged hatred in the USSR towards America, are, in real fact, trying to stir up hatred towards the Soviet Union and its people.

A TASS corresoondent asked what was the cause of the absence of talks on the prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. The USA, Vladimir Lomeyko said, has no interest in concluding an agreement on that issue. It needs further nuclear tests for testing new weapons systems. But, it is reluctant to admit it openly. Hence, the endless debate around the subject of the talks. In other words, this is the same approach as is displayed to many other problems.

ISRAELYAN NOTES FAILURE OF DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

More on Israelyan's Remarks

LD312029 Moscow TASS in English 1957 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Geneva August 31 TASS -- The session of the disarmament conference of 1984 has closed in the Geneva Palace of Nations today. Addressing the concluding meeting, Viktor Israelyan, head of the USSR delegation, pointed out that under the conditions when, through the fault of the United States' Administration, practically all channels had been blocked for talks on questions pertaining to the limitation and reduction of weapons, the role of the conference has considerably increased. Regrettably, the results of its work in the current year cannot be a source of gratification. Talks on a number of most important issues of the present have been stalled, and on some issues -- have even been thrown back. The Soviet delegation has repeatedly pointed to the causes of this situation at the international body. The main of them is the lack of political will on the part of the USA and its allies to hold talks on key issues pertaining to the elimination of the threat of nuclear war and to disarmament.

The delegations of these countries tried, by resorting to various gimmicks, to camouflage their reluctance to discuss specifically the questions on the agenda of the Geneva forum, the head of the Soviet delegation continued. But the conference has convincingly demonstrated that the NATO member-states declare either for holding talks for the sake of talks, or are in general against any dialogue.

This situation at the disarmament conference is a consequence of the state of international relations as a whole. The policy of ensuring military superiority, pursued by the Reagan administration, which involves programmes for arms build-up worth billions of dollars, is incompatible with the noble aims of disarmament.

The Soviet Union's policy on disarmament issues, Viktor Israelyan said, is clear-cut and consistent. As Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, said: "In politics we believe only in actions, and not words. A reduction of arms means really mutual reduction. Liquidation of nuclear weapons means, really, liquidation on both sides. If the USA and NATO accept this, there will be no delay on our part."

The joint statement on behalf of the group of socialist states presented by Stanislaw Turbanski, a representative of Poland, points out that despite the efforts of an overwhelming majority of states participating in the disarmament conference, the United States, acting on its own, or jointly with its allies, hampered talks on priority items on the conference agenda. The arms race, imposed by the USA, is the main cause of political and economic instability in the world.

The deployment of new missiles in a number of NATO member-countries, the breaking up, through the fault of the Washington administration, of the Soviet-American talks, have aggravated to the limit the tense as it is international situation.

The obstructionist stand of the delegations of the USA and a number of other Western countries has made it impossible to start talks on the most important issue of the present, that of preventing nuclear war. The above-said delegations have blocked the establishment of special auxiliary organs also on other crucial issues on the agenda of the conference; nuclear disarmament, ban on nuclear weapons tests, prevention of the arms race in outer space. Simultaneously the Western countries put up obstacles in the way of progress in the fields, where talks were yet conducted, by using the notorious practices of putting forward deliberately unacceptable proposals. This concerns above all the ban on chemical weapons, where the USA offered a whole package of discriminatory verification measures.

The socialist countries, the joint statement says, have reaffirmed their readiness for constructive talks to achieve practical results in the interests of the entire humankind.

Contrasts U.S., USSR Stands

LD311927 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 31 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast; commentary by G. Vedenyapin]

[Text] In Geneva today the annual session of the disarmament conference will conclude its work.

The latest session of the Geneva Disarmament Conference revealed two diametrically opposed approaches to most disarmament problems; on the one hand the consistent course of the socialist countries towards the removal of the threat of nuclear war, and arms limitation, and arms reduction; and on the other, the line of the United States and its allies aimed at undermining negotiations on all key matters on the Geneva forum's agenda. [Video shows Viktor Israelyan, identified by caption, speaking with reporter] [Begin Israelyan recording] The disarmament conference has taken place in a complex, strained atmosphere this year, above all caused by the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe, and by the breaking off, for which the U.S. side is to blame, of the important Soviet-American talks.

These circumstances have naturally drawn increased attention to the work of the disarmament conference, since its agenda includes the broadest spectrum of the various questions of limiting the arms race and of disarmament.

At the conference session the Soviet Union sought the attainment of mutually acceptable resolutions to all questions on the agenda. The USSR made specific proposals on such problems as the prevention of nuclear war, banning chemical weapons and nuclear weapon tests, and many other questions.

The Soviet Union's line, which I would say is constructive and balanced, full of initiative, met with broad understanding at the conference.

On the other hand, the words and deeds of the U.S. delegation at the conference demonstrated the Reagan administration's striving for military supremacy, to undermine the talks in progress, and not to permit any serious negotiations on important disarmament problems. [end recording]

U.S. STAND IN GENEVA DICTATED BY CW DESIRES

LD311948 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Another session of the Geneva Disarmament Conference has ended inconclusively. More from our commentator Viktor Olin:

The discussion at the conference has confirmed that the United States accepts only one form of talks: full action on its demands. Again it was out of the question that each side should cover its half of the way to a common ground. The United States delegation insisted on unconditional acceptance, as an ultimatum, of a draft of its document that leaves various loopholes for the maintenance and buildup of the U.S. arsenal, including its chemical weapons arsenal. As unconditionally, all Soviet proposals were rejected. For one thing, a draft convention to ban the development, manufacture, and stockpiling of chemical weapons, and to destroy those weapons. The draft contained important points of compromise.

There is a dual purpose to such tactics, which is now a standard operating procedure for the Reagan administration at talks on all aspects of limiting armaments and moving over to disarmament. To begin with, an attempt is made to have the Soviet Union and its allies disarm unilaterally. If that attempt fails, Washington uses talks as a propaganda screen to cover up gigantic military programs. Exactly all this is also characteristic of the U.S. Administration's approach to the chemical weapons issue.

The United States now has the world's largest stocks of these weapons, enough to kill the whole mankind several times over, but even that is no longer sufficient. In the next two years the United States expects to spend on preparations for chemical war approximately $10,000 million. The amount of chemical weapons will thus almost double through the manufacture of new types of these weapons. The huge chemical arms depots that already exist in West Germany, Britain, and other NATO countries are to be supplemented with the so-called binary chemical weapons. Plans are also in the making to deploy chemical arms depots in other countries that border on the socialist nations. The United States was the only country, after kaiser's Germany, to use chemical weapons in war. In the course of the U.S. agression in Indochina, millions of Vietnamese people as well as American, Australian, and New Zealand soldiers suffered from chemical weapons. American war gases and toxic chemicals are being now used to kill civilians in Central America, the Middle East, and Afghanistan. The U.S. position at the Geneva Disarmament Conference is dictated precisely by a desire to have a chance to use chemical weapons in the future.

PONOMAREV: REAGAN OPPOSED TO NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

LD312343 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1607 GMT 31 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow, 31 Aug (TASS) -- Tass observer Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Can one make any sort of positive contribution to the cause of disarmament while doing the very opposite, namely, building up the arms race, and above all, the nuclear arms race? Speaking in San Diego (California), to the Council of International Affairs, the director of the American Agency for Arms Control and Disarmament, Kenneth Adelman, said that "no one has a greater desire to achieve arms control than President Reagan" (?). Proof of Reagan's "serious attitude" toward this problem, said Adelman, is the fact that since the present administration has been in power, "not one agreement has been reached with the Soviet Union" (!)

There it is, all clear and simple: If you want disarmament, then don't conclude and don't sign any agreements in this field. Such tactics are presented by Washington almost as a model approach to the question of disarmament and the curbing of the nuclear arms race, a question which is of such vital importance for mankind.

So what is the real attitude of the Reagan administration to the problems of disarmament -- is it for or against? Speaking this week in the ABC television company's program "Meet the Press", Baker, chief of staff at the White House, admitted that the President, for example, "reflects very little upon the idea of nuclear freeze." And Reagan considers those who are in favor of a freeze of nuclear weapons to be "naive".

But the idea of a freeze signifies merely a mutual cessation of the build-up of nuclear potentials as a first step along the path toward their reduction. That is why the Soviet Union proposes that there should be agreement on limiting, reducing, and eliminating nuclear armaments, not stopping at a freeze, that is, that there should be agreement on lowering the levels of confrontation, at the same time constantly preserving military equilibrium in accordance with the fundamental principle of equality and identical security of the sides. However, the U.S. Administration merely desires military superiority over the USSR and everyone else in the world.

It is for this very reason that the Reagan administration is indeed opposed to the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments. All the military programs of the present U.S. Government exclsuively serve the purposes of achieving superiority, and, as the WASHINGTON POST notes, President Reagan has turned the MX missile, a nuclear first strike weapon, into the cornerstone of his program for building up the strategic armaments of the United States.

As far as Adelman's own position on disarmament issues is concerned, according to Gerard Smith, former head of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, the director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is well known for "his close links with those who are clearly ill-inclined to serve arms reduction." At one of the hearings of the Senate Foreign Affairs Commission, in reply to the question: What do you think about the Soviet proposal for a universal and total ban on nuclear tests, Adelman replied that he "never thought about that idea."

The facts show that the U.S. Administration has in practice been blocking the process of the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments and other talks on halting the arms race and on disarmament. It is perfectly obvious that the outpourings about peace by the Washington leaders do not correspond to actual deeds. And the policy of the United States is judged not by words, but by deeds.

U.S. Statesmen Rap Stance

LD031034 Moscow TASS in English 0944 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 8 TASS -- A group of prominent American foreign policy experts Averell Harriman, Clark Clifford, and Marshall Shulman have accused the Reagan administration of deliberately frustrating the Soviet-American arms limitation talks and initiating the arms race.

The current administration has never viewed arms control as something really important for ensuring national security, they point out in an article in the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES. At the talks, it only varied its position yet not to work out a common approach, but only in order to create an impression of flexibility.

The claims that America's security has increased are contrary to common sense, the authors note. In real fact, the situation has been highly alarming since 1981. Talks with the Soviet Union have been completely halted, while we are hastily carrying out the most massive peace time arms buildup ever.

The authors of the article point to the extreme danger stemming from the development of high technology weapons systems launched by the U.S. Administration. These weapons systems place the world on the brink of war. In addition, they make verification and control as well as reaching new agreements on the limitation of arms very difficult, if not impossible at all.

They describe as erroneous the claims of the White House about "Moscow's nuclear superiority."

In the opinion of the American experts, the top priority objective of the United States is a return to the talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons. Whoever may win at the presidential elections in November, the article stresses, it is necessary to display a most serious attitude, which the nuclear weapons problem deserves.

PRAVDA: NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES NOT "UTOPIA"

LD020740 Moscow TASS in English 0727 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS -- Establishing nuclear-free zones is an important direction in the struggle to enhance security. Such zones are not a utopia, PRAVDA said in its review of international development.

Awareness is growing among broad public and political circles that the creation of such zones would make for the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the lowering of the level of military confrontation and would, in combination with other disarmament measures, help to limit the arms race.

After recalling that certain real results have already been achieved in the field as a result of many years of intense diplomatic work, the paper went on: "An example of goodwill is being showed by the Soviet Union which has made extremely important commitments; namely, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and not to use them against those states which renounce the production and acquisition of such weapons and do not have them in their territory. These pledges have given a powerful impulse also to the movement for nuclear-free zones."

But why are there still no international agreements setting up such zones, although their creation is supported by whole groups of states? The stumbling block is the position held by Washington and some of its partners which fraudulently contend that the establishment of zones free from nuclear weapons would upset the military balance to the advantage of the USSR. Such claims are shameless slander.

The matter is that the Pentagon looks at Europe as the "most likely theatre of operations" where, under NATO's official doctrine, the United States is prepared to be the first to deliver nuclear strikes in the case of a conflict without sparing, naturally, neutral and non-aligned countries.

Of course, the paper said, such gloomy prospects arouse the protest of peace-loving countries and attract broader support for the idea of setting up nuclear-free zones.

NOVYE VREMYA ON U.S. PLAN TO MODERNIZE CW STOCKS

LD301828 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 30 Aug 84

["Washington's Poison-Tipped Arrows" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 30 TASS -- The Reagan government does not leave any demand unattended once it comes from the Pentagon, the weekly NEW TIMES said in its Russian-language issue for September 1. In particular, it said, the White House is now going to appropriate ten billion dollars to modernize its chemical weapons stocks.

In 1982, the magazine said, Reagan unveiled a program for chemical rearmament. Already, work is under way to develop supertoxic chemical warfare agents for which there is no cure and against which there is no protection. Simultaneously several hundred new designs of chemical munitions are being tried out at U.S. testing ranges. Some 90 government and private chemical firms are now working to meet the Pentagon's needs.

According to American Senator David Pryor, the available stocks of chemical weapons are enough to kill all people on earth 50 times over. There is a total of 55,000 tons of highly-toxic nerve gases, 150,000 tons of chemical munitions, more than three million shells (plans for the immediate future provide for bringing their number to five million), tens of thousands of aerial bombs, and hundreds of thousands of mines and ground bombs in the hands of those who are preparing for chemical warfare.

Chemical-tipped cruise missiles as well as aerial bombs and artillery shells stuffed with chemical toxins, the NEW TIMES said, are intended first of all for deployment on American bases in Europe. Big Eye [as received] chemical bombs will be kept on U.S. aircraft-carriers cruising in the east Atlantic and the Mediterranean. More than ten major chemical death depots are located in the territories of the United States itself and its European allies. Storages of the U.S. Army in West Germany alone contain four million liters of poisonous substances such as Sarin or VX, one kilogram of which can kill four million people.

A stem of Nux Vomica, the plant American Indians used from times immemorial to produce the deadly poison Cuarare for the tips of their arrows, would be more suitable for President Reagan's campaign shows than the olive branch he wields there as he hypocritically talks about his readiness to do away with the "chemical monster" once and for all, the NEW TIMES said.

U.S. PLANS FOR REACTORS AT MILITARY BASES DECRIED

LD031333 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper has reported Pentagon plans to set up nuclear reactors at 39 military bases situated on the country's territory. Even the newspaper's observer comes to the conclusion that the proposed program is but further evidence of the administration's murky plans to acquire the capacity to win a nuclear war. But why did this leading U.S. newspaper come to such a pessimistic conclusion? There are weighty grounds for this. International Affairs Journalist Vadim Biryukov comments: Nuclear reactors are a source of radioactive raw material suitable for manufacturing nuclear warheads.

This means that the Washington administration considers the quantity of nuclear warheads already at the Pentagon's disposal to be insufficient and intends to carry out the arms race further in this sphere -- one that is extremely dangerous for the fate of mankind -- without regard for the fact that at present approximate nuclear parity exists between the United States and the Soviet Union. This is particularly mentioned in the pamphlet "Whence the Threat to Peace" published recently in Moscow by the Military Publishing House.

New reactors at U.S. military bases are a new threat to mankind. Leading American and Soviet scientists have concluded that a nuclear confrontation utilizing one third of the stockpiles of nuclear bombs existing on the planet would be capable of leading to irreparable consequences. In particular, there would be a considerable fall in global temperatures: frosts and semidarkness would last for over a year. This means that civilization in its present form would have few chances for survival. The Pentagon's plans to increase its nuclear weapons potential only aggravates this danger. The logic is obvious: The mightier the first nuclear confrontation, the more baleful its consequences.

The NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the Reagan administration's intention to unleash and win a nuclear war. This represents no great revelation. The idea of a preventive nuclear strike is incorporated in many directive documents that have emerged from the White House in recent years. In addition, the plans for attaining military superiority in the world and using force to resolve international conflicts are expounded with rare candor in the Republic Party platform, adopted at its Dallas convention and, by no accident, named the bible of anticommunism. There is no doubt that what is involved is the latest arms race spiral and a practical manifestation of the White House's state terrorism.

CSCE COMMITTEE ISSUES STATEMENT ON PEACE DAY

LD311937 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 31 TASS -- On the eve of the international peace day, September 1, representatives of the Soviet public participating in the movement for European security and cooperation are addressing an appeal to the peace forces of Europe for strengthening the fundamentals of lasting peace in the European Continent, which was won at such a dear price as a result of the rout of Nazism during the Second World War.

The statement by the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation issued on the occasion of the international peace day says that "all Europeans aware of their responsibility for the destinies of the present and future generations, feel it urgently necessary to preserve and multiply everything positive and good which has been accumulated in the relations between the European nations for the benefit of strengthening peace and security. The peoples will not permit the destruction of this foundation of peace in Europe, whoever can make such attempts.

Therefore, the Soviet people feel particular alarm and indignation in connection with the recent statements by U.S. President Reagan, Vice President Bush, and Secretary of State Shultz, in which the latter call in question the decisions of the Crimean conference of the leaders of the three allied powers of the anti-Nazi coalition -- the USSR, the USA, and Britain. The attempts at undermining the decisions of the Crimean conference and the Final Act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation are tantamount to an attempt on the part of the most aggressive militaristic circles on Europe's territorial and political realities and thus on the fundamentals of European Security."

"Today," the statement points out, the danger of a war breaking out has seriously increased as a result of the deployment in a number of West European countries.

It is not fortuitous that under the protection of these missiles, revanchist forces have invigorated their activities and are again trying to call in question the European borders."

"In connection with the international peace day, the Soviet public calls upon all people of good will to give a resolute rebuff to the attempts of the United States Administration and revanchist forces at revising the foundation of the post-war peaceful set up in Europe.

It is necessary to step up the struggle for implementing the provisions of the Final Helsinki Act, to work for putting an end to the nuclear weapons race and the race of other mass annihilation weapons, in order to save our continent and the whole world from a catastrophe," the statement says.

PRAVDA Editorial Marks Day

PM311149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Upholding World Peace"]

[Text] Tomorrow is World Peace Day. It occupies an important place in the mobilization of various countries' peoples for the struggle against the threat of war. In the present complex and tense international situation, brought about by the actions of the aggressive imperialist circles, and primarily the United States, mass antiwar actions assume an even greater significance. They will again demonstrate that the desire of millions of people for peace and their will to curb the arms race are unbending.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state, loyal to Lenin's behests, are firmly and consistently waging a struggle to preserve and consolidate peace. The fraternal alliance of the peoples and armies of the Warsaw Pact countries and the successfully developing all-around cooperation of the socialist member countries of CEMA serve the noble cause of reliably defending peace.

The peace-loving proposals recently put forward by our country and the foreign policy measures that it is implementing represent an important contribution to the cause of peace. The Soviet Union has put forward a concrete program of measures to eliminate the nuclear threat by drastically limiting and reducing nuclear weapons, up to and including their complete elimination. Having been forced to create a corresponding potential of its own in response to the building of nuclear arms by the United States, the Soviet Union has simultaneously adopted a pledge renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons. It has pledged never to use these weapons against countries on whose territory there are no nuclear facilities, either their own or foreign ones.

"Our highest interest," Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted recently, "is to succeed in curbing the arms race, and, of course, primarily the nuclear arms race. We are prepared to contribute our share, up to the complete elimination of mass destruction weapons, provided that the other side also adopts a constructive position and accepts the principle of equality and identical security."

However, the reactionary imperialist circles, and primarily those of the United States, pursue quite different objectives. Blinded by malice and hatred for socialism, they are trying to reverse the course of history and, come what may, to disrupt the military-strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, to alter it to their own advantage, and to gain a dominant position in the world.

The U.S. Administration has, in effect, blocked the process of the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms and other talks on halting the arms race and on disarmament.

The threat to peace and people's security has further increased as a result of the siting of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe, which constitute a first strike facility. Now, Washington is trying to transform space into an arena of the nuclear arms race as well. Engaging in a deceptive game, it has effectively rejected the USSR's concrete proposal to start talks to draft and conclude an agreement preventing the militarization of space. These are the facts, and they indicate that the White House has no intention of giving up the militarist course that it is steering. An indication of the present Washington administration's future plans is also the election platform adopted at the ruling Republican Party convention, a platform imbued with militarism, chauvinism, hegemonism, and the intention to dictate its own will to the peoples of the world from a position of strength.

The daily practical actions of the U.S. Administration conflict with its proclaimed desire for talks and improved relations with the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries. The discrepancy between these expatiations and its actual deeds is obvious, and no one must be misled as to the true intentions of the people currently at the helm in Washington.

The U.S. policy, which is dangerous to the future of the world, also encourages the spirit of revanchism fueled in the FRG by the Bonn ruling circles and promotes the revival of militarism in Japan. The lovers of military adventures are increasingly brazenly calling for a revision of the outcome of World War II, which broke out four and a half decades ago. They are obviously hoping that people have forgotten its grim lessons and the high price they had to pay to gain peace and freedom. However, the people's memory, unlike that of the militarists and revanchists, is not short.

The lessons of World War II have lost none of their significance. The main lesson consists of the fact that war must be opposed before its starts. Historical experience teaches: In order to uphold peace, cohesive, concerted, and vigorous actions on the part of all peace-loving forces against the aggressive, adventurist course of imperialism are needed.

World Peace Day is called upon to confirm that this lesson has been learned by the peoples. Simultaneously, a Day of Trade Union Action for Peace is being held. The antiwar movement is spreading throughout the planet and assuming a truly mass character. The entire Soviet people and the peoples of the other socialist community states invariably march in its front ranks. The Communists' contribution to this movement is great. They always were, are, and will be in its vanguard. Being firm and consistent peace champions, the Communists are responsible for rallying people of the most varied political, ideological, and religious persuasions in the antiwar movement.

Marking World Peace Day and holding together with the working people of all countries, the Day of Trade Union Action for Peace, the Soviet people express their ardent approval and active support for the peace-loving foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and their unbending determination to strengthen the economic and defense might of our motherland, the firm bulwark of world peace.

The academic year which opens with the Day of Knowledge in all Soviet schools tomorrow will begin with a peace lesson. Our children and children throughout the planet must not experience the horrors of a thermonuclear war.

For the sake of the present and future generations, for the sake of mankind's future, peace must be upheld!

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD021633 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 2 Sep 84

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Boris Andrianov, All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator; Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of NOVOYE VREMYA editorial board: and Vadim Nikolayevich Nebrasov, international observer of KOMMUNIST]

War Anniversaries

[Text] [Andrianov] There are two particularly memorable dates for the history of mankind in the calendar for the week that is ending: 1 and 2 September. They stand together, and this chronological juxtaposition has a symbolic meaning all of its own. Yesterday was the 45th anniversary of the start of World War II, and today is the 39th anniversary of its end. That war cost the lives of more than 50 million people, including more than 20 million lives that our people were fated to lose. And when we speak of this, we remind certain forgetful gentlemen abroad of the price our people paid for the victory over the forces of darkness that unleashed World War II. By the same token, we severely reproach all those who are now slandering our country, maliciously spreading inventions about the Soviet threat which allegedly overhangs the world. The result of World War II was the failure for all to see the calculations harbored by reactionary forces to solve the historic dispute between socialism and capitalism by military means. The routing of German fascism and Japanese militarism led to the fall of reactionary regimes in a whole number of states in Europe and Asia.

Today, incidentally, is the 39th anniversary of the proclamation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Now it is the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, an equal member of our socialist community. In its role as advance post of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia, this young state has traveled a difficult path. Harsh trials have fallen on the Vietnamese people. It was Vietnam that was a hot spot where the forces of peace, national independence and social progress clashed against imperialism. During the years of people's power, historic changes have taken place in that country on the path of building socialism. The firm unity and close cooperation of Vietnam with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are gaining in strength. The example of Vietnam vividly demonstrates the strength of our socialist community and its monolithic cohesion, which act as the guarantee of fresh successes by the world of socialism.

[Nekrasov] The achievements by the states of the socialist community, however, give rise to malice and hatred on the part of reactionary imperialist circles, particularly the United States and NATO.

[Andrianov] Yes, the current international situation shows that the reactionary forces have no wish to come to terms with the lessons of history. Tension on the world scene has increased. The threat of war has become a real one, and its sources lie in the very nature of imperialism with its inherent aggression and expansion. Its aggressiveness is manifested in the fact that increasing influence is brought to bear on the foreign policies of the capitalist states by the military-industrial complex, the forces of militarism, extreme reaction and anticommunism. There is no end, either, to the maniacs possessed by the fixed idea of world hegemony who hate the country of the soviets, socialism, and progress just as ferociously as Hitler and his gang did.

Republic Platform

Today imperialist aggression is manifested most vividly in the expansionism of U.S. imperialism and its striving to rule the world.

All this was reflected during the recent Republican Party convention in Dallas. Speaking there, the chief of the White House asserted that the U.S. Armed Forces exist in order to be ready for peace, and to make it sound more convincing, he gave the Air Force base in Fairchild, Washington state, as an example, above the entrance to which stands the impressive sign: Our job is peace! One could say all this looks like ominous plagiarism. Hitler's henchmen also liked innocent, lulling signs that they even nailed above the gates of the death camps where they eliminated hundreds of thousands of people.

All of President Reagan's propaganda capers become particularly unseemly against the backdrop of the election platform adopted at Republican Party convention in Dallas. That document is a staggering specimen of political obscurantism. Essentially, it acts as a manifesto of bellicose militarism and chauvinism, a sort of codex of aggressive actions of the Reagan administration. The Republican platform with which they are going into the elections glorifies everything that has been done by the current Washington administration toward whipping up the arms race and waging open tyranny against those states and peoples that do not agree to accept American domination. Showing all the mannerisms of a world gendarme, the authors of this election document see no need for concealing the aggressive hegemonism of the United States, setting it all out with unprecedented frankness and provocative brazenness. Just take the statement to the effect that America today makes no apology for its foreign policy. Those who had a hand in creating such an election doctrine are clearly suffering from hypertrophied megalomania. It literally exudes from every section of the Republican platform. America, they say, is destined to command the world since it is, as Washington asserts, the number one country and therefore stands one whole level above everyone else. What they are saying, in other words, is that America is way above everything else. This, again, is a familiar theme, but it was first heard 50 years ago or so in Hitler's Germany.

The Republican platform literally hits the eyes with its brutal anticommunism and anti-Sovietism which permeate the document through and through. And there is a reason for it. It is none other than Reagan. Since the moment he came to the White House, he has been demonstrating the crude anti-Sovietism that became the basis for this manifesto of adventurism. The Washington leaders long ago cast aside the elementary norms of ethics in interstate relations. And this fully comes across in the election platform of Reagan's party. The Soviet Union, it says, is an anomaly-state and must therefore be treated in the corresponding manner. Once again, Washington can lay no claim to originality in this respect: All they are doing there is wearing inside out the musty old propaganda rags that our enemies in the West once tried to dress themselves in when they asserted that the Soviet Union was uncharted territory and, at the same time, threatened to wipe it off the face of the earth. The fact is, though, they were the ones who disappeared. Meanwhile, the idea of confrontation with the Soviet Union gives the Republican platform an absolutely maniacal coloring, for only a blind person would not be able to see that the chief thesis in that document is the proclamation of force as the prime basis of U.S. foreign policy, and first and foremost in the sphere of Soviet-U.S. relations.

Chernenko Replies in PRAVDA

Published in our press today are the replies by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko to questions by PRAVDA. Concerning the foreign policy aims recently set out in concentrated form by the U.S. Administration, the Soviet leader noted that Washington, possessed by the idea of force, is simply losing its sense of reality. The world has changed drastically, Comrade Chernenko stressed. Its problems cannot be solved by force. This has already been proved on more than one occasion, including by the experience of the United States itself. One cannot strengthen one's own security to the detriment of others. Unrealizable today, too, are the calculations of gaining military superiority in the hope of gaining the upper had in a nuclear war.

Konstantin Ustinovich reiterated that the Soviet Union itself does not strive for military superiority over others, but neither will it allow others to gain superiority over it. Possibly, the Soviet leader noted, certain people in the United States still find it difficult to accustom themselves to the fact, but it has to be admitted that our two states can only deal with one another on an equal basis, taking into account each other's legitimate interests. There is no reasonable alternative to this.

[Volskiy] If you think about it, Boris Vasilyevich, the Republican's program is a self-revealing document, because it shows the hypocritical, self-seeking nature of the attempts by the Reagan administration, in particular, to pretend that it is ready for dialogue with the Soviet Union.

Arms Control Agreements

[Andrianov] That, however, is just a pretence, because the Reagan administration has long been resorting to deliberate slander and malicious disinformation about the Soviet Union. Commenting on the Republican election platform, Secretary of State Shultz, in an interview for the U.S. television company CNN, once again repeated Washington's allegations about imaginary violations of the arms control agreements by the Soviet Union, violations that they themselves dreamed up.

Such unscrupulous methods, to describe them mildly, have become characteristic of senior representatives of the Washington administration when they attempt to cast aspersions on the Soviet Union and its principled position on disarmament issues in order to justify their own course toward undermining and disorganizing the whole process of curbing the arms race. In a word, what we can see is a policy of obstruction designed to ensure by any means necessary that the United States has military superiority.

In this regard, I would like to cite an excerpt from a statement made by the information center for military problems, which exists in the United States. Here is what it said: From the moment it came into office, the Reagan administration has taken steps to discredit bilateral treaties and agreements on arms control, accusing the Soviet Union of virtually all the deadly sins. All these accusations and grievances, however, are either totally unfounded and suffer from ambiquities, or have already been resolved with the assistance of the Soviet-U.S. standing consultative commission. There you have the view of this American research organization, which completely brushes aside the slanderous calumny of Washington officialdom.

Even those American politicians who just could not be suspected of being in any kind of sympathy with our country have repeatedly exposed such falsehoods cooked up in the White House. Take, for instance, Biden, member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and of a special committee. Addressing hearings in Congress recently, he flatly declared that the accusations leveled against the Soviet Union by the Reagan administration concerning violations of the SALT II Treaty are absolutely unfounded. Former U.S. President Carter was compelled to admit in an interview with NBC that he did not know of a single instance when the Soviet Union had violated any agreement on arms control signed with the United States.

[Nekrasov] With the completion of the Republican Party convention, which you mentioned earlier, Boris Vasilyevich, the election campaign in America has entered its final stage. The main protagonists, the presidential candidates Ronald Reagan and, for the Democratic Party, Walter Mondale, have most actively joined the election campaign. Immediately after the end of the Republican Party convention, Reagan went to Chicago where he made an election speech. In the speech, Reagan advocated a continuation of the arms race in all spheres, including space, and tried to prove that the United States has a right to interfere in the affairs of other peoples.

The speech was not without its curious side. Reagan declared in his speech: The idea of a freeze on armaments and the renunciation of new strategic weapons could only occur to an ass. And since Reagan's rival, Mondale, has recently been airing these ideas, the latter naturally felt insulted. A Reagan spokesman effectively had to apologize on his behalf, saying that Reagan did not mean his election rival personally, but was referring to the Democratic Party emblem, which depicts a donkey. But this is just a detail, although a noteworthy one.

The main thing is that the ideas put in the Republic election platform by ultraright-wing extremists are already beginning to be elaborated by Reagan and his running mate, Bush, the vice presidential candidate, in their public statements. This means that what is involved is the extolling of the militarist policy which the present administration is pursuing and which Reagan intends to continue if he is reelected. The situation now emerging in the United States is quite accurately described by Gus Hall, secretary general of the Communist Party of the United States. He calls the present situation a veritable orgy of chauvinism and nuclear psychosis. And the direct source of all this is the platform adopted at the Republican Party convention in Dallas. As Gus Hall stresses, ultraright-wing extremist reactionary forces were fully in charge of the convention. They imposed the most militarist, racist and anti-labor platform in U.S. political history.

Well, clearly, the entire world community of states must, as they say, draw the appropriate conclusions from all this.

West's Policy in Third World

[Volskiy] Vadim Nikolayevich, we are talking a lot today about the Republican Party's election program, its platform, but it also gives itself away by what it hushes up, what it omits. In particular, it says virtually nothing about respect for the sovereignty of the developing countries and young states. It is evident that Washington does not intend to take them into consideration. It says virtually nothing about the just economic demands of these countries, demands dictated by their difficult circumstances, their fear that hunger could, in the end, hit these countries even harder than many of them are being hit today. UN experts believe, for instance, that by the year 2000, if present trends continue, there will not be several hundred million starving people in the developing countries, as there are now, but 1 billion. The latest prediction puts the figure even somewhat higher. Let me cite another figure in this connection. In Africa, per capita production of foodstuffs in the last 20 years has declined by 20 percent. This is an annual reduction of 1 percent, so you can imagine what will happen if this continues for another few decades, say 80 years. It is easy to work out.

Incidentally, these figures were recognized recently by none other than U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, but this was not in order to call on the multinational corporations and the governments of Western countries that continue their merciless exploitation of Africa and other developing regions at least to moderate their tone. No, on the contrary: The present U.S. Administration's line is just the opposite. It tries its utmost to implant uncontrolled private enterprise in the developing countries, something that inevitably has two consequences: on the one hand, there is an increase in neocolonialist exploitation because, clearly, local capital cannot compete with the big foreign companies that intrude into these countries; and, on the other, this engenders a rapid social polarization, with the rich getting richer and the poor growing in number.

[Nekrasov] I remember, Dmitriy Antonovich, that some 3 years ago, Servan-Schreiber, the French bourgeois sociologist, published a book in which he alleged that computers and robot technology would enable the economy and living standards in the developing countries to be enhanced.

[Volskiy] But it's different in practice, Vadim Nikolayevich. The West is going the other way: the introduction of robot technology and microprocessors in capitalist conditions has brought a fresh danger: The threat of a catastrophic growth in unemployment in the developing Third World. The American magazine NEWSWEEK writes that only a small proportion of the billion new urban inhabitants who will come to the excessively expanding towns in many young states in Latin America and Asia from villages reduced to economic ruin will find work; the remainder will find no outlet for their abilities and thus no means of subsistence, because even the cheapest, unqualified work becomes less and less necessary and profitable for the monopolies when they can use the latest technology.

It is clear that all this threatens to lead to social and political explosions and flare-ups of anti-imperialist struggle. It seems to me that this is one of the important reasons why the Americans unleash undeclared wars against those states of the Third World which have a progressive orientation: Afghanistan, Nicaragua and Angola. They want to show that a refusal to listen to, to submit to, Washington and Western capital brings even worse calamities than social inequality and oppression. In other words, they are trying to intimidate the whole vast Third World, whose population now comprises the majority of mankind, and force it to become reconciled to remaining forever the pool of the exploited from which the Western capitalist countries draw their wealth.

U.S.-Israeli Alliance

Let us compare the Republican program, this official document, with what the administration has already undertaken, for example, in the Near East. The program makes direct reference to strengthening cooperation, with the emphasis on military cooperation, between the United States and Israel. And that cooperation seems likely to assume still more dangerous forms after Israel's new government has been formed. Apparently it is going to be a coalition government, as is now emerging, consisting of the ultrarightwing Likud bloc and the Labor Party. And cooperation with it will be especially threatening to peace in the Near East. Why? Because Likud is the embodiment, as it were, of the military aspect, the military cutting edge, of this cooperation between the United States and Israel, while the Labor Party, which has been in opposition, provides a political cloak and creates a propaganda and diplomatic frame, you might say, for this American-Israeli cooperation.

And you know what it has already led to: The war in Lebanon, and the occupation of a considerable part of that country's territory. The situation there is getting worse all the time. There were raids last week from the occupied south of Lebanon into the interior, so the occupied south is already becoming a bridgehead for further aggression. There was large-scale bombing of the Al-Biqa' valley where, as you know, the Syrian contingent of the inter-Arab force and the Israeli occupation army of invasion confront each other face to face, which means that the bombing of these regions also looks like a provocation against Syria.

And there's another country on which Israel now has its sights, as none other than the idol of the Israeli hawks, Sharon, has mentioned. He says Jordan should become part of Israel. This is an unprecedented statement, and the Americans have had to dissociate themselves from it officially, since Jordan is numbered among their friends. Nonetheless, the fact that the ground is already being created even for such verbal aggression shows that verbal aggression can turn into practical action.

The aggressive policy of the American-Israeli alliance in the Near East operates in other directions, too. Take as just one example the Persian Gulf, where Israel does appear to be inciting the United States to interfere and would not be averse, given the opportunity, from joining in, or at least supporting its senior partner. That has been stated quite specifically by Shamir, the prime minister of the outgoing government.

Well, and then finally, the shadow of that alliance is already also looming in the Red Sea. This whole business of mining and mine clearance is highly suspicious -- the more so since it is no longer just mine trawlers and other relatively small ships from the NATO countries, from many of the NATO countries, indeed, that are being sent in, but also the large aircraft carrier America, with dozens of fighter-bombers on board. Of course, they are not there to clear mines but for purposes that are quite the opposite. Just take a look at the map: on the shores of the Red Sea are situated such progressive states as Democratic Yemen and Ethiopia.

And in yet another region, Central America, Washington has come close to military aggression. If Washington decides to embark on a direct intervention, say, in El Salvador where the advance by the government troops armed by the Americans seems to have petered out, or invades Nicaragua, carries out direct intervention in that country, then in these cases we may see confirmation of the warning by Nicaraguan leader Daniel Ortega that in the event of an American incursion into one of the countries of Central America, war would envelop the whole region. And that seems to be the way the Reagan administration is going.

You would think that many American voters ought to take this into account when deciding how to vote in the forthcoming presidential elections. Of course, in many parts of the world the situation remains very difficult and is becoming increasingly tense.

World Economic Situation

[Nekrasov] In some countries and regions, war is raging; in others the working people sense the ominous signs of possible military conflict and are at the same time personally suffering the acute effects of the economic crisis that has broken out like a storm over the capitalist world.

In the West, the vacation session is just ending, the time when people prefer, if possible, to push their everyday worries and problems into the background, though, of course, that is an exaggeration. What sort of vacations have the unemployed been able to have, or those in the Western world who have the shadow of inevitable unemployment in the near future hanging over them? And the army of those in the capitalist countries who are finding themselves laid off and deprived of the right to work is not diminishing, despite the fact that, judging by economic indicators, the latest cyclic crisis of capitalism has ended. And already, not far away, another braking of economic development seems imminent. Experience shows that at the present stage of the general crisis of capitalism, one of its characteristic features is the acceleration of the cycles of development, with slumps in production following one after another, almost treading on each other's heels.

An important conclusion regarding the situation in the capitalist countries today was drawn at the recent conference of secretaries of the Central Committees of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries, held in Prague. As was stressed in the communique of that conference, there exists a direct connection between the course of imperialism toward a further buildup of the arms race and the assault of the monopolies on the vital interests of working people and the crushing of the progressive movement advocating social change. Examples of such attacks on the position of the working people are legion: you could say that they crop up every day. Say, 20 years ago, according to official American figures, there were around 25 million people in the country living below the so-called poverty level -- in other words, to call a spade a spade, in destitution. Today, their number has increased to 35.5 million. In the last year alone it has risen by half a million. That means that one person in seven in modern America is someone who really just cannot make ends meet. That is for the country as a whole; but if we add together, say, the ethnic minorities, the situation proves to be worse still. Thus, among the blacks one in three is in such a plight.

[Andrianov] Well, and at the other end of the social scale what do we see? We see the monopolies increasing their profits. For instance, the incomes of the big monopolies have increased during the years of Reagan's presidency by a total of $750 billion.

[Nekrasov] At the same time, in domestic policy in the capitalist countries, above all in the United States and the other NATO countries, the democratic rights of the citizen are under attack. There is a definite process underway of shifting the pivot of state activity toward abolishing bourgeois liberties and toward repression. A course is being pursued of intensifying the pressure on working-class organizations, and an offensive is being mounted against the trade unions. The object of that offensive is to wipe out the socioeconomic gains that the workers have achieved, and to undermine the fighting capacity of the working class as a whole.

[Andrianov] The aggressive militarist impulses of the reactionary forces are now encountering the powerful resistance of the peoples. Mankind, after all, has no intention of offering itself as the victim of those that have not learned the lessons of World War II and who simply refuse to understand that attempts to impose their own laws, system and notorious way of life are hopeless and dangerous in our time.

Yesterday, World Peace Day was marked on every continent. Millions of people took part in antiwar meetings, marches and acts of peace. This was the traditional beginning of the fall offensive of the peace-loving forces, which issues mass actions to preserve peace and avert the threat of nuclear war. On our planet the struggle in defense of the first and foremost human right, the right to peace and life, goes on.

There we bring our roundtable meeting to a close. All of us thank you for your attention, esteemed comrades listening in. Goodbye, and all the best.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HITS NATO EXPLODING PIPELINE PLAN

PM311439 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

[Col V. Chernysh article under the rubric "The Facts Show": "Pentagon's Latest Provocation"]

[Text] The Reagan administration continues to fuel militarist hysteria. While deploying new nuclear missiles in West Europe designed to inflict a first strike on the USSR, Washington is at the same time also building up other, so-called conventional types of weapons and continuing to exert pressure on its West European allies in order to involve them even more deeply in the arms race.

It displays special "concern" about the FRG whose territory has long been the main bridgehead of the Pentagon and NATO in Europe. Over 1,000 nuclear delivery means, more than 7,000 nuclear warheads, and thousands of tons of U.S. chemical weapons are sited on its territory and mountains of other types of armaments are stockpiled there. However, all this is not enough for the U.S.-NATO leadership.

Reports of a new provocative project by the Pentagon have roused serious alarm and indignation among the public. A special report, presented by the Pentagon to the NATO command and the governments of the bloc countries, recommends in particular the creation of gigantic pipelines along the borders with the socialist countries and in other areas of the FRG. It is proposed that their sections be filled with a liquid chemical mixture that will be detonated by signals from NATO and will produce colossal destruction all around. The Pentagon believes that this could enable the bloc command to maneuver its forces, removing them from some sectors and transferring them to the axis of the planned strike against the enemy, so as to create the necessary superiority in forces and resources for attack.

The U.S. Defense Department said that the idea of creating this weapon "is really part of general recommendations" from the Pentagon to the NATO bloc. For its part, the FRG Defense Ministry, obviously taking account of the stormy reaction of broad sections of the public, hastened to make a statement to the effect that it rejects these "recommendations" and allegedly has no intention of installing such "explosives." However, General Altenburg, general inspector of the Bundeswehr, for example, conducted himself differently. In reply to a question put by the newspaper DIE WELT as to whether tests of this new type of weapon were being conducted in the FRG, he confirmed that "attempts have already been undertaken in the Defense Ministry to test liquid explosives in pipes."

Pentagon spokesman M. Birch talked even more definitely of the aforementioned tests. According to him, in an explosion on FRG territory of a 70-meter by 13-cm pipeline, filled with 1,750 kg of explosive, a 70-meter ditch between 9-12 meters wide and up to 4 meters deep was formed.

Now, the Pentagon is trying to present the plans for building such types of "dynamite belts" as something almost harmless: It would be merely the creation of additional fortification installations "hurting nobody."

The peoples of West Europe's countries, primarily the FRG itself, see it differently. The idea of laying pipes with explosive on the Federal Republic's territory is being compared to plans for laying nuclear mines there. Following the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe, the "dynamite belt" would be yet another step in military escalation, another element of the Pentagon's and NATO's military preparations, and a flouting of the vital interests of Washington's European allies. According to experts in the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) faction in the Bundestag, it cannot be ruled out that the Pentagon may plan the use of liquid explosives of great destructive force even without coordination of this matter with Bonn.

The German Communist Party (DKP) board has called on the SPD faction and the Greens Party to raise the question of these dangerous U.S. military plans in the Bundestag. In an interview with the PPA news agency, A. (Groyel), representative of the DPK faction on the Hersfeld city council, said that the creation of a "dynamite belt", tests of which have already been carried out on the test site near Hersfeld, would considerably aggravate the situation on the border with the socialist countries and jeopardize the lives of thousands of West German citizens.

The boards of DKP regional organizations in Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hessen, and Bavaria have demanded that the Landtags of those Laender resolutely protest against these plans. It is a question, they stress, of direct preparation for war "within the framework of the U.S. 'crusade' against communism and the Pentagon concept of first nuclear strike." The FRG does not need pipelines with explosives, they point out, but a policy of peace and cooperation.

NATO MILITARY EXERCISES BEGIN IN W. EUROPE

LD031529 Moscow TASS in English 1511 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Bonn September 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valeriy Glukhov reports:

The autumn manoeuvres of the North Atlantic alliance codenamed "Automn Forge-84" have started with the largest massing up of NATO troops in West German territory in the post war period. That militarist show involving more than 250,000 troops from the NATO member countries will proceed on a vast territory from northern Norway to eastern Turkey till the middle of October.

"Autumn Forge-84" involves a series of land, air force and naval exercises. One of the main areas of the manoeuvres will be West German territory, viewed by the NATO brass as a major theatre of operations in Europe. At least 10 major exercises of NATO land and air forces will take place in different West German lands.

About 17,000 U.S. officers and men are being airlifted from the United States to Western Europe. Under the programme of the "Reforger" exercises held on a regular basis, U.S. transport planes land at air force bases at Frankfurt am Main, Ramstein and other West German airfields.

About 60,000 British troops, tanks, armoured personnel carriers, missile launchers and transport began to be ferried by sea and by air from the British Isles to the continent according to the programme of the "Lion Heart" exercises. The troop contingents coming in are intended to "reinforce" the 55,000-strong British "Rhine Army" deployed in West Germany.

Preparations are drawing to an end for the participation of the Bundeswehr in the exercises. West German troops will join the forces of other NATO countries in practising the aggressive "airland battle" concept with the employment of modern weapons and combat technology. The Bundeswehr will conduct its major "Flinker Igel" exercises in Bavaria on September 13-20. Altogether 47,000 West German troops of the Bundeswehr's Second Corps will join U.S. and Canadian troops in those exercises.

The West German Air Force will take part in NATO's "Cold Fire" air force exercises planned to practice support operations for land forces. The West German Navy headed for deep water. Some 60 ships of the Bundesmarine will participate in NATO's naval exercises.

The West German democratic public protests against the staging of that major show of force close to the borders of socialist countries. Peace campaigners will conduct numerous protests and other activities to expose the aggressive character of NATO strategy.

SOVIET DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN SECURITY COUNCIL

LD312319 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 31 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Participants in a session of the UN Security Council unanimously condemned Tel Aviv's annexationist course with regard to occupied South Lebanon.

Comrade Ovchinnikov, first deputy permanent USSR respresentative to the UN said in particular: The main thing is that Israel must end its illegal occupation of Lebanese territory without delay and must withdraw its troops from there. This is required by existing UN Security Council resolutions. Without support from the United States, both Israel's new aggression itself and the Israeli occupiers' securing of their positions on Lebanese territory would be impossible. This is evidenced by incontrovertible facts.

NICARAGUAN PROTEST NOTE TO U.S. ISSUED AT UN

LD312106 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] New York August 31 TASS -- A note of protest of the Nicaraguan Government to the United States Administration over Washington's fresh crude provocations against the republic has been issued here as an official document of the U.N. Security Council.

The note says that the aggressive policy being pursued by the United States Administration is in conflict with the fundamental principles of interstate relations and is a challenge to the decision of the international court in Hague, which demanded an end to any encroachments upon Nicaragua's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

The stepped up military operations against Nicaragua are accompanied with the growing U.S. presence in Central America, the appearance near the coasts of the republic of U.S. naval ships and the continuing use of the Honduran territory as a base for aggression against Nicaragua, the note of protest says.

IZVESTIYA HITS U.S. DECISION TO LEAVE UNESCO

PM311343 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[D. Velikiy article: "Why the United States Is Opposed to UNESCO"]

[Text] As has already been reported, the United States has announced its decision to leave UNESCO. Washington based its decision on the fact that UNESCO, it seems, is excessively "politicized" and its activity allegedly does not correspond to its status, and it accused the international forum of other "sins" as well. However, it is quite clear that UNESCO has become a target for attacks from the U.S. Administration primarily because the organization pursues a line of strengthening peace and international cooperation and thereby, incidentally, is achieving the goals of its charter by operating within the framework of its competence.

The U.S. decision is perceived in the international community as an attempt to pressure UNESCO. Many people in the United States itself are protesting the decision. Even members of the U.S. Consultative Commission on UNESCO, created by Congress for consultations with the Department of State on the question of U.S. membership in this organization, called it "groundless and lacking solid foundations." The commission members accused the Reagan administration of using "fraudulent tactics" and spreading "fraudulent information" to secure support for its decision to quit UNESCO unless major changes take place within it.

"During last year's discussions on the UNESCO question," Leonard (Zusman), deputy chairman of the commission, stated, "there was a distortion of the facts.... The overwhelming majority of those who know UNESCO best think that membership of the organization is advantageous for the United States financially, politically, and intellectually."

But the U.S. Administration is virtually accusing UNESCO of anti-American activity. As we can see, these accusations are, to put it mildly, unfounded. The U.S. attacks on UNESCO are only part of an overall strategy of pressuring international organizations and undermining the UN system as a whole. It is not hard to see what Washington does not like about them: the growing opposition to the attempts to foist U.S. diktat on them and the policy of confrontation implemented by the present U.S. Administration.

U.S. POLICY ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS CITED

LD012335 Moscow TASS in English 0919 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 1 TASS -- The United States is vigorously hindering efforts at enhancing the activity of the United Nations Organisation. The United States sticks to obstructionist policies and demonstrates its contempt for other nations, MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN (INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS) magazine writes in its 9th issue.

American diplomacy finds it increasingly difficult to impose its will on the world community. In the context of the White House's militarist course, the U.S. delegation launched an anti-Soviet campaign at the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly. The American representatives' attempts to impose confrontation, slander socialist countries and, above all, the Soviet Union, and split the Non-aligned Movement have brought out opposite results.

The American delegation found itself practically in total isolation during voting on major political issues.

In recent years, the magazine points out, American diplomacy has started to implement a package of measures aimed at overcoming trends in the activity of international organisations that are unfavourable for the United States. The U.S.A. openly threatens to withdraw from the organisations whose decisions do not suit it. In 1977-1980, for example, the United States did not take part in the work of the International Labour Organisation, and now warns about its intentions to pull out of UNESCO.

Among these measures is the threatened reduction of U.S. financial contribution to international bodies. The American Senate made an attempt in September 1983 to adopt a special amendment to a law governing the State Department's activity stipulating that the U.S. contributions to the United Nations be reduced by 21 per cent starting from October 1, 1983, and then annually cut by ten per cent during the following three years.

The use of various forms of financial blackmail, the magazine stresses, is being accompanied by propaganda declarations about America's excessive spending on U.N. activity. It is no secret, however, that the United States gains profits by hosting the U.N. headquarters on its territory.

According to a 1983 report by the New York City commission on U.N. affairs and diplomatic missions, the city reserves up to 700 million dollars a year from the United Nations and diplomatic missions, while the U.S. contribution to the budget of the international organisation stood at 171 million dollars in 1983.

The policy of attacks on the United Nations Organisation, of financial blackmail and pressure on its members with a view to gaining unilateral advantages, pursued by the present American Administration, reduces U.N. efficiency and runs counter to its fundamental goals and principles.

PRAVDA CITES FRG'S STERN MAGAZINE ON INCIDENT

PM031447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Following Careful Investigation: STERN Magazine on Blatant Provocation by U.S. Special Services"]

[Text] Bonn, 31 Aug -- "Experts are convinced that the United States used the South Korean airliner to test the Soviet air defense system," STERN magazine writes, following a careful investigation of all the circumstances surrounding the blatant provocation against the Soviet Union by the U.S. special services in the Far East.

Only 2 weeks after the incident involving the South Korean Boeing, General C. Gabriel, U.S. Air Force chief of staff, declared -- according to the magazine -- that "he had a very good idea about what went on in the Kamchatka area on the night of 1 September." However, STERN stresses, this utterance was drowned in the noise of the anti-Soviet campaign whipped up by Washington and Reagan himself.

Reconstructing the events of early September of last year, the magazine points out that this period was unusual in many respects. It notes: "All U.S. electronic espionage facilities in the north Pacific had been put on alert. The 'Cobra Dane' electronic tracking station in the Aleutians was working at full capacity, special U.S. Navy vessels equipped with electronic surveillance systems were concentrated in the area, RC-135 spy planes were airborne, and electronic surveillance ground stations in Japan and Alaska were linked up. During the night of 1 September a U.S. 'Ferret' satellite passed over Kamchatka three times." The South Korean airliner, too, was in this zone of intensive U.S. intelligence activities," STERN writes. "It had strayed far from the set course and flew over strategically important regions of the USSR."

It is perfectly obvious, the magazine writes, that the Americans registered the deviation of the South Korean airliner immediately, and could have informed the aircraft's crew. "But they failed to do so both then and also later when, in response to an alert, Sovet interceptors were airborne, something the Americans must, naturally, have seen on their radar screens." "Western experts, particularly D. Pearson, who is a member of the scientific staff of Yale University and specializes in the study of the Pentagon's communication systems, have arrived at the same conclusion." STERN writes: "The United States used the incursion of the South Korean aircraft deep into Soviet territory to gather intelligence data on the Soviet air defense system," and Pearson believes that "The U.S. Administration deliberately risked the lives of the Boeing passengers, hoping that in this way it would be able to obtain the information it was interested in."

Virtually all experts, STERN continues, agree now that there can be no question of the Boeing having intruded "accidentally." In particular, they point out that the Boeing was piloted by one of the airline's most experienced pilots who had clocked up more than 10,000 hours. His knowledge in the sphere of electronic navigation equipment was so extensive that it had earned him the nickname "Mr Computer."

IZVESTIYA CITED ON U.S. POLICY SINCE INCIDENT

LD301903 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Aug 84

[IZVESTIYA review]

[Text] "Provocateurs at the Pillory" is the title of an article which names the main landmarks of the present U.S. Administration's policy in the year since the provocation of the South Korean Boeing-747.

These include pushing through Congress a military budget unprecedented in scale, wrecking the visit by the head of the Soviet delegation to the 38th session of the UN General Assembly, brazen occupation of sovereign Grenada, beginning the deployment of Pershings and land-based cruise missiles in West Europe, leading to the torpedoeing of the Geneva talks and the beginning of deployment of cruise missiles with nuclear warheads on ships, and blocking of the Soviet Union's proposal for talks on preventing the militarization of space.

Today, the article says, much more is known about the events of the night 31 August-1 September 1983 than was known last September. One of the details follows: Having acquainted itself with the contents of the black box raised by American naval vessels from the water in the region of the incident, Washington preferred to make a secret of the report recorded in it, refusing to give the information even to the Seoul regime itself. Well, there is nothing secret that would not have become clear, IZVESTIYA writes. Enough is now known of the criminal sabotage of that time to carry out a sentence of guilty on its organizers, who go under the banner of the anticommunist crusade.

TSOPPI WRITES IN NEW TIMES ABOUT U.S. INVOLVEMENT

LD312122 Moscow TASS in English 1116 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 31 TASS -- it is absolutely clear to objective observers today that the South Korean plane of the KAL company, which invaded the Soviet Union's air space a year ago, was on a spy mission, Viktor Tsoppi, a well-known Soviet journalist writes. The Soviet Union has long given a full account of what happened, he points out in the latest issue of the NEW TIMES weekly of foreign policy analysis.

An investigation into the circumstances of the loss of the South Korean plane has also been started in the West. Among such researchers mention shall be made in the first place of American scholar David Pearson of the Yale University. Pearson's opinion coincides with the conclusion drawn by P.K. Mann, the author of an article in the British DEFENCE ATTACHE journal, a scholar analyst A. Wolkmann, who long worked for the United States intelligence service, retired American diplomat J. Kettle and many others, the Soviet journalist points out.

Viktor Tsoppi lists the following main circumstances under which the crime was committed:

Various U.S. military and intelligence departments had exhaustive information to the effect that the South Korean plane ran off course long before it was stopped over Sakhalin. These departments had more than enough time and means, as well as all powers to contact the plane and correct its course, yet they did not do so.

Considering the possibilities of the American intelligence and communication systems, it can be believed that the White House and the Defence Department knew about the events at the time when they were taking place, and long before the plane was brought down. They had more than enough time to instruct the traffic control services of the air traffic administration to correct the course of the plane, yet they did not do so.

That night there was no malfunction of the American early warning systems. It was a carefully coordinated operation. Viktor Tsoppi quotes David Pearson as saying that the United States Administration had passed conscientiously a political decision to jeopardise the life of 269 persons. This was done in order to detect components of the Soviet Far Eastern defence system and to paralyse it next time.

Even prior to that, the American militarists staged provocations by sending their planes into the air space of the USSR and its allies, Viktor Tsoppi points out. In 1960 was brought down a "U-2" spy plane piloted by Francis Powers, then there tens of such instances.

One cannot help noting the striking coincidence that the provocative violations of the USSR's air space took place, as a rule, at a time when relations between Moscow and Washington were at a point of drawing closer on fundamental issues pertaining to the prevention of the threat of war.

The second, and no less important than military espionage, aim of the operation with the South Korean plane was precisely to provoke new tensions in the world and sow new seeds of hatred. The start of deployment of the first strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe and frustration of the Geneva talks was accompanied with a hue and cry set out about a "crime in the air". The Pentagon succeeded in getting an enormous increase in military spendings, Reagan announced his "star wars" plan, the Soviet journalist writes.

In recent days people in various countries have been speaking with open contempt and indignation about the base "joke" of Reagan when he said that he had outlawed Russia and would start bombing it five minutes later. Now it is apt to recall the "joke", which Washington cut a year ago with the South Korean plane and its passengers, Viktor Tsoppi stresses.

REAGAN CHARGED WITH COMPLICITY IN INCIDENT

LD311929 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] One year ago United States' special services carried out an act of espionage in the Soviet far east, an act that seriously worsened the international situation. More from our commentator Viktor Ilyichev, who writes:

On the night of 31st August and 1st September, 1983, an unidentified aircraft intruded into Soviet space in the area of Kamchatka peninsula and went into it several hundred kilometers. For more than 2 hours the plane flew over Soviet territory in areas where important Soviet military bases are located. It did not respond to radio calls from ground control or to warning signals from Soviet antiaircraft defense planes that had been scrambled. The intruder aircraft flew in the black, starless sky with its lights off. Its flight was terminated after all accepted international signals and means of communication had been used. It became clear later that the Soviet air space was violated by a Boeing-747 of the South Korean Airlines. The liner was on its way from the United States to Seoul. Its passengers and crew became victims of United States' special services that organized the spying and surveillance operation.

A Soviet Government statement issued at the time, and statements that were made by competent Soviet officials at a news conference in Moscow, showed beyond doubt that the Soviet Korean Boeing flight was made for the purpose of reconnaissance in an area strategically important for the Soviet Union and that the sponsors of this provocation had deliberately used the airliner and were aware of the fact that they were putting the passengers in mortal danger. Washington vainly tried to feign innocence by claiming that the Boeing had gone off course, that the ground air traffic control services had simply failed to notice this diversion from course and so on. Actually, there are irrefutable facts to show that the South Korean jumbo jet's flight had been observed from beginning to end not only by all ground air traffic control services of the United States in the Pacific region but also by warships, by a reconnaissance plane RC-135M, by an American Ferret-D spy satellite and by the Challenger space shuttle.

But any secret will be out sooner or later. Today, 1 year after that anti-Soviet provocation, it has been proved beyond any doubt that not only American special services were involved in the operation but also high ranking Washington officials, including the President. The American magazine NATION says that the South Korean jumbo jet had deliberately intruded into Soviet air space. There were all indications that the President and his administration had purposefully put in jeopardy the lives of his 269 people in the hope of getting information about Soviet air defense systems. That conclusion was made by scientists, specialists, pilots and journalists of the United States, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, and other countries who had studied numerous facts that came to light during an independent inquiry.

A famous Japanese journalist, (Akiro Takahasi), had good reason to call his book about the incident "A President's Crime". It is not surprising that a committee set up in Japan by the families of the passengers killed in the Boeing-747 had directly accused the United States Government of premeditated murder. Today, Washington's lies can be seen through even by people who had accepted the lies a year ago. The sponsors of the provocation have been disgraced and face trial by world public opinion.

PARALLELS BETWEEN REAGAN, HITLER POLICIES POSED

LD312039 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 31 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast: Genrikh Borovik commentary]

[Text] An open letter to the U.S. President was made public at a news conference held in the Japanese Parliament today: It authors are prominent Japanese political and public figures. They demand that Reagan make public all details that the U.S. Administration has so far concealed about the incident concerning the South Korean aircraft that intruded into USSR airspace on 1 September 1983.

Over to writer Genrikh Borovik:

[Begin Borovik video recording] Hello, comrades. A year ago Washington undertook one of its most repugnant provocations, an espionage operation against our country in which the unsuspecting passengers on a South Korean Airlines aircraft were involved. The plan was a simple one: If the Soviet air defence forces did not intercept the flight, the frequencies on which our ground radar operates would be located; if they did intercept it, an anti-Soviet orgy would be organized over the death of innocent people.

Did the White House know about this operation? Reliable U.S. sources assert that not one serious espionage operation is undertaken without its knowledge, the more so as the aircraft in question had been at the Andrews U.S. Air Force Base just before the flight, where it was supplied with the necessary intelligence equipment. The White House knew everything right from the beginning, and was lying from the start.

The White House knew that a Soviet pilot would be unable to establish that he had before him a passenger aircraft. The plane flew without interior or exterior lights, and behaved not like a passenger aircraft but like an espionage aircraft. Washington knew about this, and lied. After the passage of a year, not the slightest doubt remains that the provocation was meticulously planned. Everything about it was considered, right down to the synchronization of the aircraft's flight with an American spy-satellite.

There are rumors that the plane may have been equipped with mines so that it would explode if successfully forced down.

A year ago in a Vremya program it was said that the authors of this provocation acted like the Hitlerites who drove innocent women and children before them. That commentary was quoted by many of the world's papers; some of them thought the comparison was a risky one. Today I want to reiterate those same words. The authors of the provocation acted like the Hitlerites who drove women and children before them as they went into attack. No impartial person today would call this comparsion risky.

History sometimes groups events and anniversaries as if it itself wanted to warn people of dangerous parallels. Today is one such day. At dawn, on 1 September 1939, a group of German soldiers, dressed in Polish uniforms, staged an attack, supposedly by Poles, on Germany. Thus World War II began, exactly 45 years ago, with that provocation. This is a serious parallel, but a very important historical warning.

Exactly 30 years ago, at this time of year, a law was adopted in the United States giving a free hand to the fascist Senator McCarthy. This fascist freedom was particularly clearly manifested in Hollywood, where the present U.S. President, then occupying an energetic McCarthyite position, was president of the actor's guild. Here again, history gives a warning.

When the United States seized Grenada it was said in Washington that this had been done to protect the lives of compatriots there. The very same words were heard by the world from Berlin just over 45 years ago when Germany was occupying Czechoslovakia.

Ten days ago, when the U.S. Republican Party platform was adopted, knowledgeable people, including some who count themselves among Washington's allies, were struck by the surprising similarity between the foreign policy part of the platform and that which existed in Germany half a century ago, which led Europe and the whole world to the tragedy of World War II. This is also a warning from history.

When the Republicans now proclaim that America's sphere of responsibility includes the whole world, people of the older generation recall similar words heard from Berlin half a century ago. I do not know whether Washington is consciously following these challenging parallels, or, so to speak, spontaneously answering the call of dark, benighted souls, but, be that as it may, they ought to remember that parallel beginnings usually lead to analogous endings.

In our history we have been tested many times. Many have, so to speak, tried their teeth on us, and many have had their teeth broken. This is another of history's warnings. [end recording]

JAPANESE ANALYST SPECULATES ON PLANE'S MISSION

LD301421 Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo August 30 TASS -- The Washington administration used the South Korean airliner for intelligence purposes, deliberately risking human lives. This conclusion is made by the many Japanese observers and specialists after analysing numerous facts concerning the incursion in September last of a South Korean Boeing-747 into Soviet air space.

During the past year many facts came to light to support the opinion that the plane was used by the USA for reconnaissance, Yoshihisa Kazia, the well-known Japanese news analyst, says in the August 29 issue of TOKYO SHIMBUN. Facts indicate, he writes, that my making the air liner violate Soviet air space the United States wanted to find out what kind of anti-aircraft defence the Soviet Union used under extreme conditions. Here are some facts indicating that the plane was used for intelligence purposes, the commentator writes.

The South Korean airways has not yet published the list of airliner crew members. It is known that it had a crew of 11 while it had on board 20 crew members. So 9 persons were evidently collecting military information. After the South Korean plane entered the air space of the Soviet Union it refused to make a landing on Sakhalin, as was demanded of it, since in that case the plane would be searched.

The use of airliners for intelligence purposes by the USA is well known, says Hisahiro Mineo, the well-known military writer, quoted by the same newspaper. Beginning with 1967 the United States has regularly arranged "training flights" by civil planes just outside the frontiers of other countries.

JAPANESE FIGURES TO PUBLISH OPEN LETTER TO REAGAN

LD312019 Moscow TASS in English 1809 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo August 31 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Logachev reports:

A group of prominent Japanese political and public figures, prestigious observers, who investigated the South Korean plane incident of September 1, 1983, have decided to send an open letter to U.S. President Reagan. As is known, a South Korean plane was sent on that day into the Soviet Union's airspace on a spy mission.

The text of the open letter was read out at a press conference for the local and foreign newsmen in the Japanese parliament today.

The authors of the letter, including MPs T. Utsunomiya, H. Den, T. Kurokawa, president ofthe General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, well known military observer T. Maeda, point out that they have been forced to address the United States President personally because his administration persistently conceals from the world public the truth about the South Korean air company plane incident, thus trying to prove that it was not involved in the tragedy.

The numerous facts cited in the letter leave no stone unturned in Washington's false theory of the allegedly "unintentional" crudest violation by the South Korean airliner of the USSR's air space, which is designed to conceal the espionage character of the mission. The letter stresses that the "Boeing-747" fitted out with multiple flight control back up systems and piloted by one of the most experienced South Korean pilots, who had to his credit 6,618 hours of flight time, a record of service in the Air Force and of piloting the personal plane of the South Korean president, could under no circumstances accidentally deviate from its course by almost 500 kilometres. The pre-planned character of the action is convincingly seen from the fact that the South Korean liner was flying over strategic areas in the Soviet territory.

In this connection the authors of the letter ask the well-founded question whether the plane was used by the U.S. secret services and the Pentagon on the basis of an agreement between the top leaders of the United States and South Korea to collect information about the Soviet air defense system.

The authors of the letter demand that President Reagan say, at last, why information about the 29 crew members of the South Korean plane, which is a by far larger crew than usual, has been withheld up to now. Why the American Government bodies so far do not disclose the contents of the communication between the crews of the "Boeing" and another South Korean company plane which was on "015" flight and left Anchorage after the "Boeing". Nothing at all is known about the crew of the latter plane, which was used as a cover for the "Boeing" spy mission, the letter stresses.

Reagan is also requested to clarify what work was done on board the South Korean plane at the U.S. Andrews Air Force Base shortly before the plane took off for its last flight, why its pilots have not been warned about its running off course by the American tracking stations in Saint Lawrence and Shemya Islands, and also the crew of the RC-135 reconnaissance aircraft, which for a long time watched the flight of the violator plane in the USSR's airspace. The letter also says that the United States President was very well informed about the circumstances of what had happened over the Sea of Japan a year ago, on September 1. He also knew that the Soviet fighter aircraft, which took off to intercept the South Korean plane, used all means to warn its pilots about the violation of the Soviet airspace.

Yet, the authors of the letter stress, the President deliberately spreads false information to the effect that the Soviet Union had allegedly brought down a civilian airliner without any prior warnings.

It is also well known, the letter says, that the culprit of that crime should be looked for, above all, among those who stand to gain from that crime. It is absolutely obvious that the South Korean plane incident has ensured no advantages for the Soviet Union, but was a major political success for the U.S. President. The Reagan administration intended not only to obtain important strategic information about the Soviet air defenses, but to use the incident as much as possible for a build up of anti-Soviet sentiments and dragging through the Congress a bill on military appropriations sanctioning the development and deployment of new intercontinental ballistic missiles MX and of chemical weapons.

Representative of Japan's political and public circles are expressing confidence that the Washington administration will not be able to pass over in silence the details of the South Korean plane provocation. They stress that until Reagan gives an exhaustive answer to the questions concerning the circumstances of the incident, he has no right to run for a second term in presidential office. The authors of the letter are planning to publish it in October -- on the eve of the presidential elections in the USA in the major American newspapers WASHINGTON POST and NEW YORK TIMES.

WHITE HOUSE SPOKESMAN REACTS TO CHERNENKO REPLIES

LD031251 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1215 GMT 3 Sep 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Excerpts] Prominent politicians and public figures in various countries and the foreign mass media are widely commenting on Comrade Chernenko's replies to the questions by PRAVDA.

A representative of the White House, touching on the USSR's position on the problem of preventing the militarization of space, asserted that the United States is in favor of talks in Vienna in order, as he put it, to have a talk about limiting weapons in space. At the same time, he alleged that the replies by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko are within the same framework as previous Soviet statements, and repeated the former obstructionist position of Washington, which is pursuing the aim of creating obstacles to a businesslike and serious dialogue and justifying the U.S. course of turning space into an arena of militarist adventures.

U.S. B-1 DEVELOPMENT TO BE COUNTERED BY USSR

LD311737 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] A prototype of the B-1 bomber crashed on a test flight in the California desert on Wednesday, killing one crewman and injuring the other two. Our observer Vladislav Kozyakov discusses the accident in his weekly comment.

The plane that crashed yesterday was the second of four prototypes that were built on the B-1 program. The accident occurred just as the company of Rockwell International, along with the Reagan administration, was preparing a ceremony next Tuesday to mark the completion of its work on the first production model of the bomber. (?In letters) encouraging reporters to attend the ceremony, one company official called the B-1 the first tangible evidence that President Reagan's strategic modernization program is coming to fruition. But the real threat is that the B-1 program is a tangible evidence that the nuclear arms race, further pushed by President Reagan, is now entering a new, extremely dangerous round.

The B-1 bomber is a first-strike nuclear weapon. Each bomber will be able to carry up to 30 cruise missiles. The B-1 is tailored to deliver thermonuclear weapons over intercontinental ranges. And starting with 1985, these aircraft will be put in service with the United States strategic Air Force. The Pentagon intends to buy 100 B-1 bombers in addition to the existing B-52's. This program as a whole will cost the American people about $40 billion. But how can one count in figures what the B-1 program would mean for international security?

As a result of the development of the new types of strategic weapons in the United States, the Soviet Union is forced to undertake countersteps to strengthen its defense. In other words, the creation of any new type of bomber, missile or submarine in America inevitably leads to the ever growing nuclear arms race on a global scale, and the problems of nuclear arms control are getting more and more complicated. Here are just a few examples to illustrate the situation.

Washington rejected all Soviet proposals to ban long-range cruise missiles, and decided to produce various types of such missiles. The Soviet Union was compelled to do the same, that is, to develop similar weapons. The other day it was officially announced in Moscow that the successful tests of Soviet cruise missiles had been conducted. Another example: the Reagan administration rejected all Soviet proposals to reduce nuclear weapons in Europe on the principles of equality and like security. The United States has started deploying its new first strike missiles in Western Europe.

This has undermined the nuclear arms reduction talks, and the Soviet Union was forced to respond with countersteps, and among other measures, to create an adequate threat with regard to the territory of the United States itself. The situation is similar with the B-1 bomber and other American nuclear weapons aimed at achieving a superiority over the Soviet Union.

In mid-seventies, the USSR suggested coming to terms on banning the development of new, still more destructive weapons systems, in particular, the new Trident submarines and the new strategic B-1 bombers in the United States and similar systems in the Soviet Union. Regrettably, those proposals were not accepted by Washington. As a result, the United States has built the new Ohio submarine, armed with Trident missiles, while an analogous system, the Typhoon, was built in our country. Likewise the B-1 program compels the Soviet Union to meet the challenge.

B-1 Production on Schedule

LD020018 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] The United States is launching the production of the new B-1 strategic bomber on time, regardless of the crash of the sample model, said Under Secretary of Defense Edward Aldridge at a news conference in Washington. The first serial model of the bomber, which can carry up to 30 cruise missiles with nuclear warheads, will leave the plant as early as next week.

REAGAN'S SPACE CENTER VISIT UNDERLINES WAR PLANS

LD311245 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1118 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow, 31 Aug (TASS) -- TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Washington does not give up in its attempts, with the aid of sham peace-loving rhetoric, to conceal and to camouflage its own aggressive plans to turn outer space into an arena of war. Further illustration of this is President R. Reagan's speech at the Goddard Space Center in Maryland. There he tried to make out that America's space programs are aimed at making our planet "more peaceful and prosperous."

It is well-known that in addition to its programs for the build up of strategic nuclear arms, the United States was the first to start on the militarization of space. Since the end of the 1950's it has spent no less than $60 billion on military space programs. Appropriations for these programs in 1983, 1984, and 1985 reached $8.5 billion, $9.3 billion and $12.9, respectively. Washington is forging ahead with the design of ultra-modern nuclear space arms, including laser and beam weapons. The use of the manned "shuttle" space vehicles is assuming an overtly military thrust. According to CBS TV, over 100 U.S. military satellites have been placed in near-earth orbit, and their number is constantly increasing. Who but an extremely naive person could believe that all these and other similar militaristic actions, by means of which Washington would like to build a path to military supremacy through space, are intended to "make our planet more peaceful"?

It is also well known that in the course of a number of years, the USSR has persistently tried to convince Washington of the danger of a military encroachment into outer space and has proposed that treaties be concluded on banning the deployment of any type of weapon in outer space (1981) and banning the use of force in outer space and from space in relation to earth (1983). But the logic of common sense has not been able to pierce the screen of militarism. Today Washington still adopts its utterly negative stand in relation to the talks on preventing the militarization of outer space as proposed by the Soviet Union.

Yet according to the "logic" of the incumbent in the White House, it turns out that this obstructionist line is dictated not by militaristic ambitions, but by some kind of "concern for peace"...

In a word, whichever way one looks at it, the President's arguments simply don't add up. As UPI states, R. Reagan's visit to the space center is nothing more than a pre-election attempt to present himself as a champion of the peaceful use of outer space. We would add: An attempt with obviously unsuitable means...

BOGACHEV CRITICIZES REAGAN'S STANCE ON ARMS TALKS

LD031448 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1412 GMT 3 Sep 84

["Talks, or Talks About Talks?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Sep (TASS) -- TASS military observer Vladimir Bogachev writes:

When it is a question of clearing obstacles from the path of the United States' practical preparations for nuclear war, Ronald Reagan is a man of his word.

In 1981, Reagan entered the White House openly proclaiming his hostility to previously-concluded Soviet-American accords and to the resumption of talks with the USSR on limiting the arms race. In his 43 months at the helm of power, the current U.S. President has scrapped a number of fully or almost fully-concluded agreed accords [soglasovannyye dogovorennosti] on the limitation and reduction of arms. U.S. Defense Department spokesmen have repeatedly confirmed that the United States will continue to raise the issue of the renunciation of those agreements still in existence if they hinder the implementation of U.S. programs for the deployment of such means of waging nuclear war as the "MX" and "Midgetman" ICBM's, the "Trident" submarine-borne complexes, and large-scale anti-missile defense.

As for talks with the USSR, for a long time Washington has been seeking any pretext not to agree to them at all.

When the Geneva talks had begun, however, it very quickly transpired that the U.S. representatives had arrived there not with constructive proposals, but with intentions to reach decisions that would give the United States military advantages over the Soviet Union.

A paradoxical fact is that having slightly retouched his previous excessively frank statements, Reagan tried to use the disarmament talks to justify an unrestrained increase in American nuclear might.

At first he announced that the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe would facilitate reaching an agreement with the Soviet Union. After Washington had broken off the Geneva talks, Reagan started to assert that the continuation of deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing missiles in the European NATO countries would apparently force the USSR to return to the talks on U.S. conditions.

Even now, when the far-fetchedness of this White House propagandistic ploy has been fully revealed, Reagan continues to stubbornly cling to his absurd thesis of "disarmament through a buildup of American military might."

The Soviet position is that talks are needed not for the sake of talks, but to reach agreements that would effectively avert the arms race. Serious and fruitful talks are possible only with the strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security of the sides.

Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko quite definitely confirmed the USSR's readiness for dialogue, for honest and serious talks aimed at finding agreements taking into account the interests of the security of all countries and peoples. There is to be no strengthening of one's own security to the detriment of the security of others.

In the age of nuclear weapons, it is necessary that the United States move from aiming at military superiority to a policy of realism, commonsense, and businesslike cooperation in carrying out the tasks facing mankind.

NOVOYE VREMYA ON U.S. INSTITUTIONALIZED TERRORISM

LD311727 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 31 TASS -- The weekly NEW TIMES carries in its September 1 issue a commentary on U.S. institutionalized terrorism.

According to the U.S. press, the weekly says, the United States has sent hundreds of millions of dollars to maintain, train and arm its mercenaries in Afghanistan. What specifically has this money been spent on? The bandits destroyed in Afghan territory more than 900 farming cooperatives, burnt down 1,814 school buildings and 31 hospitals, and killed thousands of teachers, physicians, agronomists, farmers, workers and also many clergymen who publicly voiced support for the people's rule.

Another example of "undeclared" warfare is U.S. actions against revolutionary Nicaragua. The American journalist (Robert MacCartney) recounted in WASHINGTON POST on August 7 how roughly 150 or 200 rebels in the blue uniforms of the U.S.-financed "Nicaraguan democratic front" had entered the Tapalsa village and killed seven defenceless villagers. The survivors testified that no one in the village had any weapons.

Is this not terrorism? NEW TIMES asks. Today it has been institutionalized as U.S. official policy. However, one has to find at least some justification to pursue this policy as the entire civilized world looks on.

Last April President Reagan signed Directive 138, claiming for the USA the "right" to deliver "preventive" and "pre-emptive" strikes at any country which poses (or might pose -- it is for Washington to decide!) the threat of acts of subversion or terrorism against the USA and other "democratic states"....

U.S. institutionalized terrorism justifies and legitimizes even political assassinations and the physical elimination of leaders of other countries and national liberation movements. Following its concept, Washington merely labels them as terrorists posing a "threat" to U.S. security and to "Western democracy" in general.

According to Washington's logic, NEW TIMES writes in conclusion, the killings of Patrice Lumumba and Amilcar Cabral, Mujibur Rahman and Omar Torrijos, Salvador Allende and Che Guevara (and the CIA's involvement in those acts of terror is beyond doubt) are "rightful" and all but "godly" deeds, just like the numerous attempts of the U.S. secret services on the lives of Fidel Castro, Daniel Ortega and other leaders of independent countries unwilling to bow to U.S. diktat.

ZAMYATIN ON ROLE OF U.S. ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA

LD031126 Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 3 TASS -- "The 'ideological warfare' which Reagan has declared on communism and socialism is a 'dirty war.'

Its strategists are the military-monopoly forces of the USA." Thus how begins the first section of Leonid Zamyatin's pamphlet entitled "Ideological Struggle and the Problems of Peace" put out by the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY publishing-house.

Another "crusade" against the Soviet Union, socialism and communism has been declared to justify by any reasonable arguments the course towards breaking the U.S.-Soviet relations, towards launching another spiral of the arms race and towards U.S. interference in the internal affairs of many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, are combining the turn to the heightening of tension with crude anti-Sovietism and anti-communism, making them one of the main elements of their policy and propaganda.

Judging by everything, it has been decided to make the "ideological war" a state policy, upon giving it an extremely militant character, Leonid Zamyatin points out. The "ideological warfare" with its spearhead -- the so-called project "Truth" -- presupposes that the USA "will more aggressively react to the Soviet Union's actions", will press for the satisfaction of the ambitions of the United States, relying on U.S. "fidelity to the position-of-strength principle". This is one aspect. The other one is to colour the facade of the United States, to give it a greater publicity turn and to convince foreign public opinion of the "vitality of moral, spiritual and cultural American values".

The role of "ideological warfare" as the maid-servant of the military-industrial complex, the Pentagon and the CIA predetermines the methods which are used in it. These are misinformation, the distortion of facts, political demagoguery, the invention of various myths, and dissemination of unfriendly information, and befogging of people's minds by fears and suspicions.

By launching an anti-Soviet and anti-communist campaign, its organisers seek to sidetrack the American audience from the problems of the socio-economic crisis in their own country, Leonid Zamyatin points out. Big monopoly associations which have invested billions of dollars in the development of new types of weapons are busy trying to convince people that they provide millions of Americans with jobs. A false thesis that the arms race is for the good of the people is being launched. This squandering of manpower and material resources, which leads to disproportions in the economy and creates crisis situations, is being portrayed almost as benevolence.

In their calculations the Washington organisers of the "ideological warfare" are nurturing unrealisable plans for the destruction of socialism as a system. U.S. propaganda, just as politics, has no positive goals and ideals. It is destructive and is imbued with the cult of force and the spirit of militarism. It proceeds from the assumption that mankind will never give up weapons, will never rid itself of war, and that East and West will never agree to bury the hatchet.

The instigatory imperialist propaganda, which knows no restraint in stirring up hatred for the world of socialism, is being countered by the Soviet Union's principled polemic in which there is no room for devices which are used by the force-propaganda bearers in the United States and in the West in general. Soviet policy and Soviet propaganda have one content: peace and peaceful cooperation among the peoples.

GERASIMOV HITS REAGAN JOKE, REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

LD021953 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 2 Sep 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov, APN political observer]

[Text] On 1 September, for the second time in our country -- it is already being called a young tradition -- the school year starts with a peace lesson.

Last year the lesson was attended by 45 million Soviet schoolchildren; they wrote compositions, drew placards, listened to war veterans, and spoke of peace. If I had been a teacher this year, I might have begun with a letter that Olga Pavlovna Krylova from Yaroslavl sent to the editorial office of the newspaper MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI. Olga Pavlovna writes that she has a daughter, Lena, 9, and that Lena -- I am now reading from the letter -- reacted very stormily to President Reagan's words about bombing Russia, allegedly uttered in the form of a joke. Olga Pavlovna goes on to appeal to the President -- perhaps officials of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow are watching television now and will pass it on, or maybe they won't -- and I read on: I should like, through the lips of my daughter, to ask Mr Reagan: how can a grownup joke like that; and with my own lips: how can an official personage, the head of a major state, joke like that?

The State Department declared that Moscow was allegedly blowing up the whole affair of the joke. Nevertheless, it is worth devoting a minute or two to the high-ranking lover of humor. In the first place, the joke belongs to the category of Reagan's favorites; he has long been joking in this spirit. Four years ago he was candidate to the presidency and once started a press conference with the statement: "Excuse me for being late, I was preparing World War III, ha ha!" And 8 years ago, as a correspondent, I had occasion to spend several days with him when he was conducting the campaign in the framework of the so-called primary elections against the then President, Gerald Ford. Reagan said for some reason that Gerald Ford was a communist. However, he realized his mistake, corrected himself, and said: I meant to say Gerald Ford was a congressman. Then he explained his slip of the tongue by saying: That's what happens when you think about Russia too much. It could be said that that is another joke of the same type, but it accurately reflects his intellectual frame of mind and overwhelming desire.

The joke has prompted the debate in the United States on the question of the qualities which the leader of the nation should possess. A record or a disc, as they say now, has been issued on this account. It is an ordinary record. The sleeve bears the words: "The Wit and Wisdom of Ronald Reagan". It is the usual kind of disc. Side one, "The Wit of Ronald Reagan," and then side two, "The Wisdom of Ronald Reagan". If you place the disc on the record player, silence reigns, the tracks are empty. Of course, this is also a joke, one of the favorite American practical jokes.

If you take it not as a joke, but seriously, in my view the most sinister phrase in the program of the Republican Party, Reagan's party, is the following: We consider it necessary to exert all-round, effective efforts so that the doctrine of mutually assured destruction loses its force. According to this doctrine, each of the sides preserves the potential during a return strike to deal the rival so-called unacceptable damage that will restrain the rival from mounting a first strike. To describe this situation, a metaphor borrowed from chess, stalemate, is sometimes employed. Thus, the present administration is seeking a way out of this stalemate, is seeking, as it were, to obtain a decisive advantage. For this purpose it is deploying first-strike systems on the one hand and, on the other, is supplementing them with the development of antimissile defense and antisatellite weaponry in order to limit the damage from a weakened return strike in order to parry that strike completely with the aid of a military-technical innovation being devised with the use of lasers. In other words, the strategists from the Republican Party would like to replace the situation of mutually assured destruction by obtaining the potential for themselves of unilateral guaranteed destruction of the enemy -- you and me. Hence too, the American refusal of talks on averting militarization of outer space.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, in replies to the questions of the newspaper PRAVDA published today, voiced the hope that an understanding of the need to take joint measures to prevent the militarization of outer space will nevertheless prevail in the U.S. ruling circles.

And the Soviet leader confirmed our readiness for a dialogue and honest, serious talks. However, until then, it is necessary to take measures to preserve the parity.

Recently, the Pentagon showed a film of how a cruise missiles strikes a target in the form of a concrete wall, a target located more than 600 km from the place where the missile was launched. In the tests, the missile carried conventional explosives, but it is designed for a nuclear warhead. [video shows cruise missile flying over sea and land and striking a large rectangular object, which it destroys] We did not want such a new weapon. We proposed talks with the United States on banning long-range cruise missiles. However, the Republican Party program contains the illusory task of maintaining technical superiority in the military sphere, and so the United States embarked on the deployment of cruise missiles in addition. Well? A week ago the USSR Ministry of Defense announced that we are conducting successful tests of long-range ground-based cruise missiles. These are reply measures for the maintenance of the military balance. There is no choice, because listen once more to what is written in the Republican preelection program: We promise to do everything possible so that in the event of conflict the United States will definitely gain the upper hand.

Have not scientists shown by calculations that a nuclear conflict will result in a catastrophe, when there is no making out where is up and where is down? Have not American physicians warned that one cannot rely on medical aid? Nonetheless, the right-wing Republicans are swaggering at their convention. However, there is one curious new point, and maybe in time it will bring them to their senses: this is the hypothesis of nuclear winter as a probable result of numerous nuclear explosions. [video shows SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN article "Nuclear War -- Nuclear Winter" with diagrams of effect of fallout on atmosphere] Here you see an issue of the journal SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN for August. A leaflet attached to the cover draws the reader's attention to an article on how nuclear war will change the circulation of the earth's atmosphere. Appropriate diagrams show that dust raised by the blasts, smoke from fires, and partial destruction of the ozone layer will lead to a sharp drop in temperature everywhere, since the sun's rays will be intercepted and will not reach the earth's surface. The journal article ends with a recommendation on a review of the strategic policy in the light of the new data. Indeed, how can one gain the upper hand if nuclear arms are turned into a boomerang striking at the one who uses it; if he is not even struck by the weapon in the hands of the enemy, but the weapon in his own hands? Even the Pentagon has, as it were, started to think about it and decided to look into it, but so far this has in no way been reflected in the rates and nature of American military construction. And, as Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko remarked in answers to the paper PRAVDA, Washington is still proclaiming its intention to act with the help of crude force.

REPUBLICAN PARTY LED BY 'TROGOLODYTE' RIGHT WING

LD300947 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1848 GMT 30 Aug 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] The political turn being executed by the Republican Party leadership headed by Reagan in the run-up to the 6 November presidential elections has become clear in the last few days. Until only very recently, Reagan and his entourage put the claim about his peaceloving intentions at the forefront of his preelection propaganda campaign and tried to convince the Americans that Reagan's leadership of the Repubican Party is concerned about the preservation of peace. But now this theme has been relegated to second place in the Republican preelection propaganda. This is not to say that they have completely given up their pseudopeaceful rhetoric, but its relative weight in the Republican candidates' statements has dwindled noticeably.

The main thrust lately is the all-out fanning of chauvinistic and nationalistic hysteria in the country.

Once again calls about the need to ensure U.S. military supremacy are being heard. Vice President Bush just made a speech in which he accused Mondale and Ferraro -- the rivals to the Republican Party -- of putting forward a program that, he said, leads to the weakening of America. In the last few days there have been many indications that President Reagan's provocative prank in front of the U.S. radio corporation's microphones was not a chance mishap, but rather was written into the campaign whipped up the Republican Party leadership.

The most flagrant manifestation of this campaign was the recent Republican Party preelection convention, The platform adopted there is the most reactionary document of U.S. policy seen in many, many years, This program, representing the Republican electoral platform, openly declares their aggressive ambitions in the sphere of foreign policy and plans for a further offensive against the living standard and rights of the working people at home. I would like to give you just one example of the type of atmosphere the Republican convention was held in:

The chief speaker was Barry Goldwater, a fascist-type politician and leader of the extreme right. It is hard to believe that in our time it is possible to say the things that this fascist obscurantist [fashistivuyushtyy mrakobes] was saying from the platform of the ruling U.S. party's congress. In particular, he stated that the cause of World War II was not Hitler's fascism, but rather the policy of President Roosevelt, who truly did not want to fight against communism. Goldwater also declared the Japanese militarists' attack on Pearl Harbor to be the result of Franklin Roosevelt's actions. It is just possible to imagine that this demented obscurantist is capable of such abracadabra.

The fact that the holder of such ideas is invited to speak from the platform of the ruling Republican Party and his statements are received with tumultuous applause from the convention participants is a fact bordering on the incredible. Nevertheless, this is how it was, and this fact goes to show that today the tone of the Republican Party is being set by representatives of its extreme right wing, which even the bourgeois U.S. press views as troglodyte. When Reagan, Bush, and other Republican leaders made speeches about their commitment to peace, they were not speaking in their own voice. The purpose of that camoflage was to deceive those among the U.S. electorate who realize the dangers of the Reagan administration's foreign policy course. Becoming aware that the sheepskin is unable to conceal the bared teeth of the wolf and that peaceloving rhetoric has not fooled many, the organizers of the Republican Party election campaign have now turned to the party of U.S. society that will take the rotten bait of nationalism and chauvinism. By appealing to the most vile feelings of the U.S. electorate and whipping up an atmosphere of anti-Soviet hysteria in the country, by scaring some and inciting others, the Republican Party's leaders are trying to keep power in their hands for another 4 years.

IZVESTIYA ON U.S. ELECTION CAMPAIGN DEVELOPMENTS

PM031542 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the rubric "International Commentary": "Vying for Votes"]

[Text] Washington, 30 Aug -- The election campaign is heating up in the United States. The presidential candidates from the two major bourgeois parties that monopolize power in the country, vying for the electors' votes at the upcoming November presidential elections, are stepping up their attacks on each other in an effort to score propaganda points.

The opposition Democratic Party is running its campaign under the slogan of criticism of the Reagan administration's confrontation-oriented foreign policy, emphasizing the danger this policy presents to international peace and security. "Extreme right-wing ideologists" who "do not reflect the mood of realistically minded America" -- this is how W. Mondale, the Democratic Party presidential candidate, described Reagan and his ilk. Addressing a meeting at Illinois University, he accused the present administration of making no effort to reach agreement with the USSR in the sphere of arms control. "The present administration has consigned to oblivion the fundamental interests of the U.S. people", he said. Other Democratic Party politicians -- G. Ferraro, the vice presidential candidate, and J. Jackson, the black rights movement activist -- have also sharply condemned the militarist course of the White House and its antipeople and pro-monopoly policy. The prominent U.S. politician J. Anderson, who in the 1980 elections resigned from the Republican Party and ran for president as an independent, has declared his support for W. Mondale's candidacy in the fight against R. Reagan. "The most pressing and important task is preventing another 4 years of rule by the Reagan administration," because, should Reagan be reelected, "the catastrophic policy of the past 4 years will be continued, a policy under which some $2 trillion have been appropriated to fuel the arms race while serious talks on arms control have been blocked," he declared. "The continuation of the arms race and the absence of talks would be a tragedy for mankind."

Unable to effectively counter this criticism, the Reagan administration is "fishing for votes" by means of cheap tricks and sleight of hand. One of these was the widely publicized White House ceremony at which President Reagan announced the establishment of a special commission to organize the celebrations of the birth anniversary of the outstanding black leader Martin Luther King, who died at the hand of a racist assassin in 1968. There truly are no limits to the hypocrisy of the head of the administration. For more than 15 years, U.S. reaction has done all in its power to thwart all attempts to immortalize the memory of the prominent black leader. Particularly zealous in this respect was R. Reagan, who did not conceal his hostility toward King, and even after his arrival in the White House tried to blacken and besmirch his name. Having to bow to powerful public pressure, he reluctantly signed a bill proclaiming the black leader's birthday a U.S. national holiday. Now he is trying to present the purely formal decision to set up a commission almost as evidence of his "sympathy" with the blacks, hoping to win over to his side at least part of the multimillion-strong contingent of black voters on election day.

In its efforts to create the image of a "popular leader" for Reagan, the White House is not adverse to downright deception. It has been learned that on the eve of the President's arrival in Cincinnati last week, FBI and secret service agents confiscated placards critical of the administration from demonstrators awaiting the president. Instead, they issued them ready-made jingoistic slogans, which then appeared on television screens during the transmission of the President's address. Admitting that the instructions to confiscate the "seditious" placards were issued by administration officials, the White House assistant press secretary tried to justify the actions of the latter-day "Potemkin village architects" [term used for a front to cover up the true state of affairs -- refers to mock villages created by Russian statesman Prince Potemkin to impress the Empress Catherine II] with references to some kind of "security considerations." At the same time, he reserved the administration's right to resort to this kind of measure in the future.

ARBATOV ON HARMFUL EFFECTS OF U.S. TRADE POLICY

LD040043 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Excerpt] In our studio today is Yevgeniy Khazanov, editor of the English edition of SPUTNIK magazine. Yevgeniy Khazanov:

Hello, everybody. May I remind you that SPUTNIK is a monthly digest of the Soviet press and literature published by NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY in Moscow in seven languages and distributed throughout the world by the Soviet foreign trade organization Mezhdunarodnaya KNIGA and its agents in over four countries. When I have finished, my colleagues in the studio will tell you where you can subscribe to SPUTNIK, and now our review of the September issue of the magazine just off the press.

SPUTNIK publishes an interview with Georgiy Arbatov, a leading expert in Soviet-American relations and member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, granted to William Oltsmans, a Dutch journalist and writer on political and economic affairs. It has the title "The Political Meaning of Trade With the United States." Academician Arbatov maintains that the development of trade between countries, the USSR and the United States for one, has repeatedly played a positive role in the general improvement of international relations. The principled stand of the Soviet policy of detente is our desire to prevent war and ensure the survival of the whole of humanity. Economic considerations also contribute to this. The longstanding unwillingness of the United States to grant the USSR trade rights equal to those enjoyed by other countries has indeed become a symbol of unfriendliness and discrimination. This damages the political relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

SOVIET JOURNALISTS DELEGATION IN NEW ENGLAND

PM301621 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "During Discussion"]

[Text] New York, 27 Aug -- A delegation of Soviet journalists headed by A.K. Laurinchyukas, secretary of the USSR Journalists Union Board and editor of the newspaper TIESA (Vilnius), is, in the United States at the invitation of the New England Association of Editors.

The discussions held in Providence, Rhode Island, and Boston, Massachusetts, on topics disturbing the public and journalists of both countries primarily stressed the exceptional necessity in the prevailing tense world situation to make every effort to avert a nuclear catastrophe and strengthen peace.

During its stay in New England, the delegation visited the editorial bureaus of various periodicals and universities and met with Senator C. Pell, Governor J. Garrahy of Rhode Island, and U.S. public figures.

JAPANESE PAPER CITED ON U.S.-PRC MILITARY TIES

LD312252 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 31 Aug 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Lev Novikov]

[Text] The Japanese newspaper MAINICHI has written of how U.S.-PRC military cooperation is entering an active phase. The newspaper reports the conclusion of a contract for the supply to China of 24 American helicopters. This deal, the paper points out, is of no small significance and also shows the serious interest Washington and Beijing have in the development of bilateral military cooperation.

VISIT BY PRC POWER INDUSTRY OFFICIALS REPORTED

PM311019 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 34, Aug 84 (Signed to Press 13 Aug 84)

[Unattributed report: "Chinese Power Industry Officials in the Soviet Union"]

[Text] A delegation of senior officials from the PRC Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power has visited the Soviet Union. The delegation had meetings and conversations with leaders of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification; it was informed about the basic provisions of the USSR's long-term Energy Program.

The PRC officials met specialists from the S.Ya. Zhuk Gidroproyekt Order of Lenin All-Union Planning and Surveying and Scientific Research Institute and visited a number of laboratories.

During their stay in the USSR, the Chinese power officials studied Soviet experience in planning and constructing hydroelectric power installations with high dams. The PRC guests toured the country, visiting the Ingurskaya, Nurekskaya, and Charvakskaya hydroelectric power stations.

PRC TOURIST DELEGATION WINDING UP USSR TOUR

OW020334 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1300 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] A Chinese tourist delegation is about to wind up its visit to the Soviet Union. The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society received the tourist delegation as well as the Kazak SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Kiev City and Leningrad City soviets, and the Union of Republic Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

The Chinese guests visited Alma-Ata, Kiev, and Leningrad, where they viewed industrial and agricultural enterprises, children's facilities, and museums. The tourist delegation will return to Moscow on 1 September.

Returns to Moscow 1 Sep

OW020320 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] The Chinese tourist group of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association headed by Wang Fulin, vice president of the former association, returned to Moscow 1 September after touring various parts of the Soviet Union. The group arrived in the Soviet Union on 19 August at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

During their stay in the Soviet Union, the Chinese guests have visited Alma-Ata, Kiev, and Leningrad. They were welcomed by official representatives of the various local authorities and also met with activists of the branches of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society. The guests visited industrial and agricultural enterprises, museums, children's institutions and participated in cultural activities. The Chinese guests visited an exhibition on 1 September on the USSR's economic achievements.

PRENSA LATINA REPORTS PRC-CHILE PETROLEUM ACCORD

LD020014 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] The PRENSA LATINA News Agency reports that China has reached an agreement with Chile's Pinochet regime on supplying it with petroleum and certain equipment. The relevant documents were signed in the capital of China, Beijing, where a delegation from Chile is now staying. The Chinese side, PRENSA LATINA says, told the delegation it wishes that Chilean industrialists to make investments in China.

IZVESTIYA ON PRC METALLURGY INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE

PM031557 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "XINHUA Agency Report"]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Aug -- As the XINHUA agency reports, total Chinese steel production in 1983 amounted to 40.02 million metric tons, putting the country in fourth place in the world after the USSR, Japan, and the United States for this type of production.

Metallurgical combines, such as the Anshan, Wuhan, Baotou, and Panzhihua combines, the "Shoudu" Combine in Beijing, and others form the main basis of Chinese ferrous metallurgy. The largest of them -- the Anshan Combine -- produces 7 million metric tons of steel, 7 million metric tons of cast iron, and 5 million metric tons of rolled metal every year.

At present, in addition to the construction of new ferrous metallurgy bases, the modernization of 29 of the sector's existing enteprises is under way, including modernization of the Anshan and Baotou Metallurgical Combines.

In the first 7 months of the current year, more than 25 million metric tons of steel, 23 million metric tons of cast iron, and 19 metric tons of rolled steel have been produced in China. There are more than 1,000 metallurgy enterprises in the country, the agency reports.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS

Gromyko Meets Group Head

PM031050 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk in the Kremlin"]

[Text] Comrade Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs, received in the Kremlin 31 August Sakurauchi, eminent figure of the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party and chairman of the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Association in the Japanese parliament.

During the course of the conversation, an exchange of opinions took place on questions of bilateral relations and certain international problems.

Comrade Gromyko drew Sakurauchi's attention to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's message to Japanese readers in connection with the publication in Japan of a collection of his articles and speeches, in which the Soviet Union's principled approach to Japan and to Soviet-Japanese relations is set out.

Goodneighborly relations between our countries are necessary for the sake of the vital interests of the Soviet and Japanese peoples, and for the sake of peace in both Asia and throughout the world. However, recent events testify to the revival of the spirit of militarism in Japan and the rousing of territorial claims against neighboring states.

Japan is gradually being drawn into the plans of American imperialism directed toward stepping up the arms race and further exacerbating the international situation, which constitutes a threat to the peace and security of the peoples.

During the course of the conversation, the Soviet side reaffirmed the Soviet Union's readiness to take practical steps to adjust Soviet-Japanese relations, if, of course, the Japanese side shows a similar approach. The Soviet Union's appropriate proposals to the Japanese Government are well known.

Yoshio Sakurauchi stated that the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Association of the Japanese parliament views its task as facilitating the development of Japanese-Soviet relations and maintaining a political dialogue between the two countries, including on parliamentary matters.

He was told that the Soviet Union supports dialogue, but only dialogue that deepens mutual understanding and provides positive stimulae for the development of bilateral relations.

Gromyko Criticizes Japan

OW311303 Tokyo KYODO in English 1253 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow, Aug. 31 KYODO -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko denounced Japan's diplomacy when he met here Friday with Yoshio Sakurauchi, visiting chairman of the Japanese Dietmen's League for Japan-Soviet Friendship.

In a 90-minute meeting at the Kremlin, Gromyko told Sakurauchi, former foreign minister, that Japan's foreign policy was turning for the worse in terms both of Russo-Japanese and other international relations.

Gromyko referred to Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's remarks concerning making Japan an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" and blockading three key Japanese straits in case of emergency, made during Nakasone's visit to the United States in 1983, Japanese sources said.

Gromyko said Soviet policy toward Japan remained unchanged and there was no room for talks on the northern territories problem, rejecting Japan's claims to the four Soviet-held islands off Hokkaido, northern Japan.

As reasons for the worsening Russo-Japanese relations, Gromyko said Japan was building its defense in concert with U.S. military policy and was employing a policy similar to those of the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), according to the sources.

Sakurauchi countered that while Japan is a member of the West and allied with the U.S., Japan is building its defenses independently. He also cited the Afghan and Polish problems as factors behind the worsening bilateral relations, the sources said.

Sakurauchi called for settlement of the northern territories problem as a starting point in Japan-Soviet relations and protested the Soviet holding of the islands.

Sakurauchi repeated Japan's invitation to Gromyko to visit Japan but Gromyko said is not presently considering a Japan visit, they said.

Voss Receives Delegates

PM311347 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the Invitation of USSR Parliamentary Group"]

[Text] A delegation of the Japanese parliament's Japanese-Soviet Friendship Association led by Y. Sakurauchi, association chairman, has arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the USSR parliamentary group.

A meeting between A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities, and the delegation was held 29 August.

The establishment of firm goodneighborly relations between the peoples of the USSR and Japan, A.E. Voss stressed, would meet their vital interests and the cause of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world. Parliamentarians of both countries are called on to make an important contribution to the achievement of this aim.

Y. Sakurauchi noted that, in conditions of a deteriorating international situation, dialogue between representatives of the two states is particularly necessary, since exhange of opinions makes it possible to elucidate each other's positions on current problems.

Taking part in the conversation were P.A. Naumov, secretary of the USSR parliamentary group; M.A. Prokofyev, chairman of the Soviet-Japanese section of the USSR parliamentary group; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; other officials; and Y. Katori, Japanese ambassador to the USSR.

The same day, the delegation visited the museum "V.I. Lenin's Study and Apartment in the Kremlin."

A luncheon was given in honor of the visitors on behalf of the USSR parliamentary group committee.

Group Leaves for GDR 1 Sep

LD020011 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 1 TASS -- A delegation from the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Association at Japan's parliament led by the association chairman, E. Sakurauchi, left Moscow for Berlin today. The delegation stayed in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR's parliamentary group.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by chairman of the Soviet-Japanese section of the Soviet parliamentary group M.A. Prokofyev, other officials, as well as Japan's Ambassador to the USSR Yasue Katori, and Charge d'Affaires of the German Democratic Republic to the USSR Wolfgang Grabowski.

DPRK PRESS CITED ON U.S. AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS

PM031401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "DPRK: Resolute Protest"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Aug -- The DPRK press is expressing indignation and resolute protest at the continuing U.S. provocations against the DPRK. The newspapers are today recalling that U.S. reconnaissance aircraft invaded DPRK airspace 15 times in the past month alone.

These provocative actions, NODONG SINMUN writes, are nothing more than overt encroachments on the DPRK's sovereignty and territorial integrity and a deliberate violation of the armistice. The entire responsibility for these actions is borne by Washington's ruling circles, which are stepping up the U.S. military presence on the Korean peninsula and turning the south into a dangerous nuclear missile base.

The White House likes to prattle on about "nuclear arms reduction," MINJU CHOSUN, another Pyongyang newspaper notes. In fact, however, all this turns into a new round in the arms race and the stepping up of the U.S. military presence in different parts of the world, including the Korean peninsula, where the U.S. military is organizing criminal provocation against the DPRK.

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM GENEVA TALKS

LD031748 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Kabul September 3 TASS -- Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Shah Mohammad Dost, who led the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the Afghan-Pakistani negotiations in Geneva, returned home today. The BAKHTAR news agency reports that basic questions of political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, which are appraised as useful, were discussed in the course of negotiations that were conducted through Diego Cordovez, personal representative of the U.N. secretary-general. The participants in negotiations reached an accord on their continuation in the near future.

KABUL AIRPORT BLAST BLAMED ON BANDITS, 'PATRONS'

LD031118 Moscow TASS in English 1101 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Kabul September 3 TASS -- The August 31 blast in the Kabul International Airport has triggered off a wave of anger and resentment over the criminal activities of counter-revolutionaries and their Western patrons. The explosion has left tens of Afghan civilians, mostly women and children, killed or wounded.

Hundreds of letters have been coming to Afghan Government institutions these days, expressing the people's pained reaction to the insensate crime and demanding that the culprits responsible should be severely punished. "Covering themselves up with Islam," a group of Kabul medical workers wrote to BAKHTAR news agency, "rascals and villains patronaged by the United States, Pakistan, and their other partners go on killing innocent women and children." Feda Muhammad, a worker of the Charikar electric power station who has been injured in the blast, said: "I want the whole world to know what the bandits are perpetrating."

BAKHTAR said the latest crime by counter-revolutionaries has shown once again that there are in fact no "fighters" about whom the American Administration is talking hypocritically all the time. In reality, there are only bloody maniacs nurtured by the Pentagon and the C.I.A. for executing the criminal policy of government-sponsored terrorism which is preached by Reagan and his team.

Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, yesterday visited the people wounded in the blast at the Kabul hospital where they are being treated. BAKHTAR reported that he expressed his sympathy with them and stressed during his conversation with them that the Afghans will never forget the counter-revolutionaries' atrocities. The bomb in the Kabul airport, he said, was blown up by bandits on the instigation of Pakistani authorities. "Each drop of the blood you've shed," Barbrak Karmal told the blast victims, "will stir thousands more people to struggle to defend the revolution."

SOVIET OFFICER ON MINE-CLEARING OPERATIONS IN DRA

LD032256 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 3 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast; special correspondent Yuriy Solton report from Afghanistan]

[Text] [Begin Sulton video recording] These shots were taken at a Soviet engineering-sapper detachment position. [shots of soldiers with mine detectors] Here is just a small part of the sappers' catch.

[Shots of landmines of various shapes and sizes laid out on bench] The dushmans mine the roads along which Soviet and Afghan columns transport goods, lay mines in the fields the peasants have gained from people's power, and bury them near schools and state establishments. Major Afanasiy Feofanovich Murashov, deputy commander of the detachment, tells us that they come across mines of primarily U.S., British, Italian, and Chinese manufacture. There are also home-made boobytrap mines made by the dushmans.

[Major Murashov, named in caption, shown speaking to Solton] In addition to our basic task, we help the Afghan population. In spring this year, we cut canals to supply water to the population of a number of nearby villages. We also render other assistance. We transported people from a mountain location to a permanent place of residence. And at their request, during natural disasters, we always come to the aid of the Afghan population.

[Solton] Daily mine-clearing training exercises are in progress, with the situation made as close as possible to combat conditions. Finding and rendering harmless the dushman mines is the sapper's basic task. The soldiers are helped by specially trained dogs. They also have the necessary equipment. But, of course, the main thing is skill, experience, and the intuition of the soldier himself. [end recording]

SOLDIER INTERVIEWED ON DUTIES IN AFGHANISTAN

LD031834 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 3 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast, Yuriy Solton report from Afghanistan]

[Text] [Begin Solton video recording] The road along which this column is passing dissects all of Afghanistan; it is one of the country's main roads. The rebels have been mining the road and attacking columns.

This is one of the Soviet servicemen's posts. [clip of military post on hill, with soldiers manning machineguns]. Shooting by the rebels at the column is most likely at this point. There are several such posts along the road. There are no railroads in Afghanistan. Buses, tracked vehicles, and trucks are the main transport here. If the country's work is interrupted, substantial damage will be inflicted on the country's economy and foreign trade with neighboring states will suffer.

The Soviet fighters are helping to safely escort the Afghan columns. A great deal of civilian goods are transported from Saymena.

[Interview with Soviet serviceman, captioned as Valeriy Immunov] [Solton] Valeriy, how long have you served in Afghanistan?

[Immunov] I have been serving in Afghanistan for over 2 years. Gangs of rebels, [word indistinct] attacked our column and set the vehicles on fire. There have been cases where we have taken several comrades to the hospital, but we know that we are helping transport essential goods for the Afghan people. [end recording]

SOVIET-INDIAN TALKS ON UNGA SESSION HELD

BK031603 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Official level consultations were held in New Delhi today between India and the Soviet Union in the context of the coming UN General Assembly session.

The consultations covered a wide range of topical issues, including disarmament, the situation in West Asia, the Iran-Iraq war, South and Southeast Asia, the proposed UN conference on the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and South Africa, particularly Namibia.

The Soviet delegation was led by Mr Y.Y. Folkin, secretary general in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Indian delegation was headed by the additional secretary in the Ministry of the External Affairs, Dr J.S. Teja.

INDIAN PAPER CITED ON PAKISTANI 'NUCLEAR BASE'

PM031055 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "A 'Nuclear Base' Established?"]

[Text] Delhi, 30 Aug -- Stepped-up security measures have been introduced around a remote area near Sakardu City, in Pakistani-occupied territory of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Entry by civilians is strictly banned. Pakistani Army patrols guard all approaches to this installation. Antiaircraft missiles and radar stations have been installed on surrounding hills. Describing this installation as a "nuclear base" set up by the Islamabad regime, the newspaper STATESMAN writes that Indian experts believe Pakistan has decided not only to test a nuclear device there, developed with the assistance of Western firms, but also to site nuclear weapons there in the future to blackmail India.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES MARKING SRV NATIONAL DAY

PRAVDA Publishes USSR Greetings

PM031328 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee

To Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV Council of State

To Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers

To Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly

Dear Comrades!

On the occasion of the SRV's national holiday -- the 39th anniversary of the proclamation of independence -- the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers convey to you and, through you, to the CPV Central Committee, the SRV Council of State, National Assembly, and Council of Ministers, the Communists, and all fraternal Vietnamese people fervent greetings and most cordial congratulations.

The past years have most vividly demonstrated the historic significance of the August 1945 Revolution for the fate of the Vietnamese people and the development of the national liberation movement in Southeast Asia.

The victory gained by the heroic Vietnamese people in their struggle against imperialism and reaction and the successes achieved along the path of socioeconomic transformations and socialist building in reunified Vietnam are a graphic example of the accomplishments that can be achieved by a country led by a Communist Party armed with the teaching of Marxism-Leninism.

The Soviet people well understand the desire of Vietnam's working people to transform their motherland into a flourishing socialist state, the way President Ho Chi Minh, the great son of the Vietnamese people, wanted it. The Soviet Union fully supports the SRV's struggle in defense of its sovereignty and peaceful conditions for development and its efforts to consolidate the fraternal alliance of the three Indochina countries, and it resolutely condemns the unceasing pressure and provocations by the forces of imperialism and hegemonism against Vietnam.

We note with profound gratification that Soviet-Vietnamese relations, affirmed by the treaty of friendship and cooperation, are strengthening and assuming a broader scope year by year. They are based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and on the fraternal unity of the CPSU and the CPV and of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Vietnam, resolving the tasks of socialist and communist building and standing in the same ranks in today's complex international conditions in the common struggle for peace and against the threat of war.

Being a firm link of the socialist community, Vietnam makes a worthy contribution to the strengthening of the positions of world socialism and, in close cooperation with Laos and Kampuchea, consistently advocates the consolidation of peace on the Asian Continent, goodneighborly relations in Southeast Asia, and the region's transformation into a zone of peace and stability.

In marking the glorious anniversary of the formation of the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia, we wish you, dear comrades, and the Communists and all working people of fraternal Vietnam new successes in socialist building and in strengthening the country's defense capability.

May the unbreakable fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the CPSU and CPV, between the Soviet Union and socialist Vietnam, and between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples strengthen and develop!

CPSU Central Committee

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

USSR Council of Ministers

SRV Envoy on Anniversary

LD022104 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 2 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast; commentary by Dinh Nho Liem, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the USSR, in Vietnamese with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] Dear Comrades, the Vietnamese people are today celebrating the 39th anniversary of the August Revolution and the formation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, which carries high the banner of national independence and socialism, and by carrying out the decisions of the Fifth Party Congress, the Vietnamese people have been victorious over the aggressors over these years. They are presently concentrating efforts on implementing two strategic tasks -- the construction of socialism and the defense of the homeland. We are intensifying production by developing the working peoples' collective management of the economy. We are greadually overcoming economic difficulties and raising the peoples' standard of living. At the same time we are filled with resolve to inflict defeat upon the subversive activity of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists who are becoming closer to the American imperialists. We are also carrying out our international duty to the Laotian and Kampuchean peoples and making a worthy contribution to the struggle for peace and revolution throughout the world.

President Ho Chi Minh said: If there had been no October Socialist Revolution, no Soviet Union, and no great Lenin, there would have been no August Revolution and no Democratic Republic of Vietnam. All the victories of the Vietnamese revolution are linked with the great and effective assistance and support of the CPSU and the fraternal Soviet people, to whom the Vietnamese people are deeply grateful. We note with great satisfaction that the relations of all-around cooperation between our countries have received further development and effectiveness. The long-term program for developing cooperation in the economy, science, and technology, and this year's meeting between Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and Comrade Le Duan have been important landmarks in strengthening the solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the USSR. The Soviet people and progressive mankind are preparing to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism. Mankind is marking this great historic event with the warning:

Be vigilant! Defend peace! Prevent the fascist disaster from being repeated! Halt the criminal plans of American imperialism and the forces of reaction aimed at the arms race and the threat of nuclear war!

The Communist Party, the Government and people of Vietnam fully support the Soviet Union's foreign policy. I wish the fraternal Soviet people, led by the CPSU with Comrade Chernenko at its head, fresh successes in further improving developed socialism and in ensuring peace for the peoples of the whole world.

Thank you for your attention.

Moscow Meeting Held

OW021133 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Dear friends: A large meeting of representatives of mass organizations was held 30 August in Moscow on the occasion of Vietnam's national day. Please listen to a report by Comrade Lensov, our station observer, on the meeting.

[Begin Lensov recording] The meeting is being held at the Culture House of Railway Workers. Like many organizations of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society, the culture house has been awarded Vietnam's Friendship Order. I notice Vietnam's orders and medals on the chest of many participants, among them Moscow factory and enterprise workers who fulfilled your country's orders ahead of schedule, cadres of project planning institutes who formulated blueprints for construction of Vietnam's new economic installations, and cultural workers with works about Vietnam.

Prior to Vietnam's national day, 2 September, a ceremony was held at the Vietnamese Embassy in Moscow to present Vietnamese Government awards to some cadres of Soviet Government agencies, among them Comrade Konkin, first deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Vocational Education, and vice president of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society. Comrade Konkin read a report at the grand meeting in Moscow.

The meeting presidium members included Comrade Dinh Nho Liem, Vietnamese ambassador to the Soviet Union, and members of the delegation of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association headed by Comrade Nguyen Ho, association vice president and vice chairman of the Association chapter in Ho Chi Minh City.

On the Soviet side were Comrade (Asimov), deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Presidium Comrade Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Miniseters; and comrade leaders of the largest mass organizations of our country.

On behalf of the Moscow mass organizations, Comrade Konkin conveyed warm greetings to the Vietnamese friends participating in the meeting and, through them, to the entire Vietnamese people on the occasion of Vietnam's national day. Comrade Konkin talked in detail about the glorious 39-year-period during which the Vietnamese people were under the leadership of the party founded by Comrade Ho Chi Minh. He expressed the Soviet people's admiration for the victories of the Vietnamese patriots in the fierce battles against foreign aggressors and for the Vietnamese friends' achievements in socialist construction in their beloved country.

In all trials facing the fraternal Vietnamese people, the Soviet people have always remained alongside them, assisting them in their struggles and labors. This is manifested in the photo exhibit at the Culture House of Moscow Railway Workers.

[Begin Konkin recording in Russian fading into translation] We are truly filled with joy over the achievements of the fraternal people. The Soviets know that those achievements could have been greater were it not for China's hostile anti-Vietnam policy. The Soviet media have repeatedly reported on Beijing's armed provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border. In that connection, statements by TASS and Soviet mass organizations have been issued, expressing the Soviet people's indignation.

We resolutely support the Vietnamese people and demand that Beijing immediately end its criminal activities against the Vietnamese people. [end recording]

Vehement Soviet condemnation of the Beijing administration's hostilities toward Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea was manifested at the Moscow meeting between Comrade Chernenko and Comrades Le Duan and Pham Van Dong. The Soviet side stressed that international solidarity with the Vietnamese people, who are building socialism, and all-around support for fraternal Vietnam, is the unswerving policy of the CPSU and Soviet state.

The participants at the grand Moscow meeting unanimously expressed their approval of this Leninist party policy, of the land of the October Revolution. They warmly applauded the statement by Comrade Nguyen Ho, head of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association delegation. Comrade Nguyen Ho said:

[Begin Nguyen Ho recording] On the occasion of this glorious historic anniversary, please allow me to convey to the heroic Soviet people and the glorious CPSU, the party of the great Lenin, the deep respect and warmest feelings of the Vietnamese people. Through the October Revolution victory -- which opened up a new era in mankind's victory -- and through the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War -- which saved mankind from fascism's scourge -- the 40th anniversary of which we shall solemnly celebrate next year, the Soviet Union has made extremely great contributions to the common struggle of all peoples for independence, freedom, and social progress. The Soviet Union is now taking the lead in building communism, in colonizing the universe, and in the struggle to safeguard world peace. A powerful Soviet Union is a firm guarantee for peace, and a reliable prop for all revolutionary forces.

The peace program set forth at the 26th CPSU Congress and the Soviet peace initiatives reflect the noble Soviet spirit and sense of responsibility for the destiny of all nations. Broad segments of public opinion in all nations welcome the principled Soviet stand and resolute measures aimed at ensuring peace and safety for all nations. Loyal comrades-in-arms, close comrades and brothers of the Soviet people, the Vietnamese people are extremely enthusiastic over the achievements of the Soviet people. From the bottom of their hearts, the Vietnamese people wish the fraternal Soviet people, under the leadership of the glorious CPSU, headed by the esteemed Comrade Chernenko, many more glorious achievements in building material and technical bases for communism, in safeguarding world peace, and in the successful implementation of the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and other resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee. [end recording]

Comrade Nguyen Ho then talked about the successes of the Vietnamese revolution, the tasks the Vietnamese people must currently resolve, and the Vietnamese people's determination to defend the historic fruits of the August Revolution.

Comrade Nguyen Ho stressed that Vietnam's successes and achievements are not unrelated to Soviet support and assistance. Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and the solidarity among the socialist community of nations is of momentous significance in the present stage, when the world situation is becoming complicated as a result of the wrongdoings of the U.S.-led imperialist forces.

[Begin Nguyen Ho recording] The Vietnamese people pledge to remain closely united and to stand shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Soviet people in the struggle for the noble objectives of the times; namely, peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism. [applause] [end recording]

Dear listeners, the observance of ten days of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship in our country was launched at the grand Moscow meeting, which we have just repoted. Moscow radio will give a detailed report on the activities within the framework of these 10 days of friendship, and on the Soviet people's celebrations of the fraternal Vietnamese people's national day, in connection with the anniversary jointly observed by our two peoples. [end recording]

BULGARIAN DEPUTY MINISTER ON CHERNENKO REPLIES

LD022303 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast; commentary by Mariy Ivanov, first deputy foreign minister of Bulgaria — recorded in Bulgarian with superimposed translation]

[Text] Comrade Chernenko's replies to PRAVDA questions touch on topical problems of contemporary international relations. They stress the idea that the world has changed radically, and that today problems on earth cannot be solved by force. This has been proven repeatedly. The United States must acknowledge that its relations with the Soviet Union can be built only upon the principles of all sides' equality and equal security and upon the basis of account being taken of one another's legitimate interests. Comrade Chernenko also confirmed the Soviet side's readiness to enter into serious and specific negotiations on topical problems of the present. Thus the world has once again been convinced of the fact that the foreign policy position of the Soviet Union remains unchanged. It is principled and fully accords with the interests of the fraternal socialist countries.

ADN CITED ON HONECKER REMARKS TO PEACE COUNCIL

LD031856 Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin 3 Sep (TASS) -- The GDR news agency ADN reports:

German Democratic Republic party and state leader Erich Honecker has reaffirmed that the peace movement in his country would "shun no effort and cooperate with all people of good will" to prevent a nuclear war. For the strong and active peace forces of the GDR it was an honourable commitment to prove their worth in the world peace movement also in the future.

Erich Honecker, who is general secretary of the leading GDR party, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and chairman of the State Council, met a delegation of the National Peace Council on Monday. He expressly pointed to the responsibility of imperialism for the danger of nuclear war looming over the world.

The Peace Council delegation presented him with a 'commitment to peace' document adopted by the council at a meeting on the eve of World Peace Day (September 1). The document restates the preparedness of GDR working people to strengthen their country with work performances to enable it to fulfill also in the future its obligations as "peace state in the heart of Europe".

Referring to his country's 35th anniversary this year Mr Honecker said peace policy had been state policy since the GDR's foundation. "War propaganda and chauvinism, racial discrimination and sowing hatred against other peoples are banned under law and are punishable." Nobody in the GDR could profit from armament or take advantage from tension and war hysteria. "In this way the peace movement in the GDR can work in a state which is identical with its ideas and aim."

The GDR leader said everybody could see from where world peace was under threat: "The imperialist policy of arms build-up and confrontation is in full swing." He stated that the imperialist arms programmes dictated by plans for world domination had long been requiring billions of dollars. "In this way huge funds and human creativity are being uselessly squandered. At the same time, imperialist propaganda is trying to sow the seeds of distrust and discord among the peoples."

The dangers to peace and life of mankind had enormously increased but there were ways to reverse the negative development, Mr Honecker said. The socialist states had a clear programme which had been reaffirmed at the summit of the international socialist economic grouping CMEA in Moscow in June. The proposals to this effect were "very well suited to initiate a process of arms limitation and disarmament".

The GDR head of state stressed, "In order to prevent a nuclear catastrophe we go together with all who are guided by the insight that there is no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence between states of different social systems."

The world-wide peace movement had a big responsibility in the present tense international situation, Mr Honecker went on. "It is called upon to intensify its efforts for safeguarding peace, for arms limitation and disarmament in line with the principle of equality and equal security."

The document which the representatives of the GDR Peace Council presented to the GDR leader said that today when peace was endangered as a result of the irresponsible and adventurous policy of aggressive imperialist quarters it was the supreme obligation of all peace forces to defend peace, life and the existence of our planet in a way that a nuclear world war can never take place. "The strength and possibility are given. Now action will decide -- the peoples must take the cause of peace in their strong hands."

The GDR Peace Council met on the occasion of World Peace Day which is marked every year on September 1 -- the beginning of World War Two.

HONECKER REMARKS AT LEIPZIG AUTUMN FAIR NOTED

LD022204 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Leipzig September 2 TASS -- General secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the State Council of the GDR Erich Honecker, other leaders of the republic today visited the Soviet pavilion at the international autumn fair that opened here. The fair is held under the motto "For Universal Trade and Technical Progress".

The German Democratic Republic, Erich Honecker stressed, attaches exceptional significance to the many-faceted cooperation with the Soviet Union. On the eve of the 35th anniversary of the formation of the republic the GDR people feels particularly deeply close friendship with Lenin's land which brought liberation from Hitler fascism. A durable, unbreakable alliance with the USSR for all time is the decisive foundation for the successful and dynamic development of our socialist state of workers and peasants, Erich Honecker said.

The GDR leader pointed out that a strong impetus for the further widening of interaction of the two countries to the year 2000 has been given by the meeting with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko in Moscow last June. Socialist countries now have such a material and spiritual potential that enables them to solve all important problems of science, technology and production. The imperialist circles in the West are mistaken when they believe that they have monopoly in these fields.

The GDR regards the development of world trade as an important means for the development of peace relations among states. Trade is called upon to promote the normalisation of the international situation which has seriously aggravated through the fault of the most aggressive imperialist circles.

The CMEA member-countries declare for the improvement of international economic relations, for the widening of commercial and economic ties and scientific and technical cooperation with all states on the basis of mutual advantage, equality, non-interference in internal affairs and observance of the commitments assumed. The ensurance of peace is now the most important question of the present. It is necessary to do everything to prevent mankind's sliding into the abyss of nuclear catastrophe, Erich Honecker stressed.

SOVIET DELEGATION HEAD SPEAKS AT LEIPZIG FAIR

LD021706 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1312 GMT 2 Sep 84

["Speech by Leonid Kostandov in Soviet Pavilion" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Leipzig, 2 Sep (ADN) -- During the GDR party and state leadership's visit to the Soviet pavilion, Leonid Kostandov made the following speech:

First allow me to express our thanks to you, the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the GDR Government, for the invitation extended to the Soviet Government delegation to visit the 1984 Leipzig Autumn Fair. It is a great pleasure for me to carry out the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Ccouncil of Ministers, and Comrades Konstantin Chernenko and Nikolay Tikhonov personally, and to convey the warmest greetings and best wishes to the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Government and fraternal people of the GDR, and to you personally, Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Willi Stoph.

The Soviet Union places a high value on the role of the Leipzig Fair in international trade and continues to attach great importance to its participation at this demonstration of progress in science and technology from all over the world. This Leipzig Fair is being held in the year of the notable anniversary of the GDR.

Thirty-five years ago, a state was founded on German soil which for over 3 decades has resolutely advanced along the path of socialist development, thereby vividly demonstrating the triumph of Marxist-Leninist ideas.

The selfless work of the people and an active economic and scientific-technical cooperation with fraternal socialist countries has placed the GDR among the ten most industrialized states in the world. At present, the economies of the CEMA countries as well as the process of socialist economic integration are developing under complex political and economic conditions.

The reactionary circles of the West, primarily U.S. imperialism, are forcing an unprecedented arms race on mankind, are endangering peace, and in their hatred of socialism, are prepared to resort to any stupidity, discrimination or blackmail. For the Soviet Union, as for the GDR and the other socialist fraternal countries, there is no more important task than safeguarding and strengthening peace, and limiting and halting the arms race.

In the present international situation, special importance is attached to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and the reliable security of fraternal states' alliance.

In his speech at the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee this February, Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed that "success in the safeguarding and strengthening of peace depends substantially on how strong the influence of the socialist countries will be on the world arena and on how active, resolute and coordinated their activity will be."

"Our countries have a deep interest in peace. For the sake of this goal we will strive to expand cooperation with all socialist countries. By developing and deepening unity and cooperation with countries of the socialist community in all spheres as far as possible, including, of course, in one of such importance as the economic sphere, we are making a great contribution to peace, progress and the security of the peoples."

Our party and our people are resolutely working toward implementing the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress. The stable, dynamic development of the Soviet economy and the continuous increase in the prosperity of the people, which marks the fourth year of the current 11th Five Year Plan, again makes the fundamental advantages of the socialist order and its plan economy compellingly clear.

The Soviet Union is implementing the tasks for completing developed socialism in fraternal alliance with the states of the socialist community, which are firmly linked by the community of Marxist-Leninist ideology and by fundamental interests and aims. They are shaping their relations to one another on the basis of the proven principles of socialist internationalism.

A clear example for the cooperation between two socialist countries is the fraternal relations between the USSR and the GDR. The firm and extensive links in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres of social life, which have developed continuously for almost 40 years, are a great achievement of the CPSU, the SED and our peoples.

The productive development of our trade and economic relations can be illustrated by means of the following figures: The total trade turnover amounted to 14 billion rubles.

The GDR has been the USSR's leading trade partner for a quarter of a century already. In 1983, the GDR accounted for 10 percent of the Soviet Union's total trade turnover. For its part, the USSR is also the GDR's most important trade partner. It accounts for 38 percent of the GDR's trade volume.

These are not merely figures; they are the fruits of wide-ranging cooperation.

The decisions of the recent Moscow economic summit in June 1984 have great significance for further developing cooperation between the USSR and the GDR and with the other CEMA member-countries. A great step forward was taken in the coordination of economic policy. At the meeting important program documents were signed that determined the long-term directions of cooperation among the fraternal countries. All this will make it possible to raise cooperation between our two states to a qualitatively higher level, which meets the demands of our time.

The GDR's Leipzig Fair makes an active contribution to the strengthening of peace and to mutually beneficial trade and economic relations between states with different social systems. We wish the organizers of the fair and its participants success.

A deep impression was made on all members of the Soviet delegation by the GDR's exhibition, which demonstrates the great successes of the working people in shaping an advanced socialist society. A good impression was created by the high quality of the goods and by the talent and achievements of their producers.

Expecially evident here are the results achieved by the republic in the 35th year of its existence. We congratulate you, dear German friends, very warmly on this impressive demonstration on the achievements of the GDR economy.

JARUZELSKI CITED ON WEST'S ANTI-POLISH POLICY

PM031344 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "W. Jaruzelski: History Cannot Be Reversed"]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Sep -- U.S. ruling circles are playing an increasingly dangerous game. Striving to establish world domination, they see West Europe as a hostage and Poland as one of the main targets for their anticommunist "crusade." This was stated by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, speaking in the city of Chelm at the passing out ceremony for officer graduates of the General J. Bem Military Academy of Missiles Troops and Artillery in Torun.

However, history cannot be reversed, the speaker noted. People's Poland has not been left to the mercy of the West. It is linked by firm ties with the socialist community states, including the Soviet Union, which is the main guarantor of the inviolability of Polish borders and is Poland's most important political and economic partner today and in the future.

The present U.S. Administration has robbed the Polish people of billions of dollars and has made a mass of statements on the subject of Poland. However, it has not uttered a single word about the inviolability of Polish borders nor once condemned the plans of the revanchists. That is the anti-Polish logic of the United States and NATO. A strong and stable Poland is an obstacle to those who intend to undermine peace in Europe.

In implementing the policy of militarism and expansion pursued by the United States, a prime role is played by the FRG. Influential forces active there are resuscitating the phantom of the greater-Germany policy of conquest. Acting to please U.S. strategists, they are fanning the nonexistent problem of the "German minority" in Poland and are again trying to drag the notorious "German question" onto the agenda.

We recognize the existing dangers, the speaker said. One of the main targets of U.S. Administration policy in Europe has been and remains the weakening of socialist Poland. Washington does not want to come to terms with its defeat. It is backing the activity of antigovernment forces. However, we are capable of calling to order those who have not drawn conclusions from the lessons of history. Social calm and the security of the country and every citizen are much too valuable to be put once more to a dangerous test. In order for Poland not to perish, it must be strong with the might of a socialist state, with adherence to its alliance commitments, and with unity in resolving the most important and key questions for the Polish people , W. Jaruzelski stressed.

FRG'S KOHL ADDRESSES REVANCHIST ASSOCIATION

LD022114 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A federal meeting of the main association of West German revanchist organizations, the so-called league of expellees, was held in the town of Braunschweig today under the open patronage of the West German authorities. This opened up a new series of provocative rallies dedicated to the notorious Day of the Fatherland which this association intends to hold throughout the FRG in the autumn.

FRG Chancellor Kohl, speaking at the meeting, cordially welcomed those taking part in the gathering on behalf of the government and expressed solidarity with the aims of the league's activity. Launching into lengthy arguments about the peaceableness of people deprived of their fatherland and about the contribution of the expelled in the formation of the country, the chancellor tried to prove that they were allegedly no signs of revanchism in the FRG, and that concern about the evidence of a strengthening of revanchist tendencies here was wholly groundless.

Having assumed guardianship of those who constantly assert their disagreement with the results of Wold War II and with the results of postwar development, and who demand a reexamination of these results, Kohl declared that the German question remains open. This, however, can mean nothing other than a swallowing of the socialist GDR.

He pronounced more than a few words about Bonn's peaceableness and its aspiration to improved relations with the FRG's eastern neighbors and about loyalty to the agreements concluded with those neighbors. However, these assertions by the chancellor cannot disguise the frankly revanchist atmosphere of the assemblage.

NATO EXERCISES BEGIN AGAINST REVANCHIST BACKDROP

LD032052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Political observer Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] Major NATO military maneuvers began today in West Germany. A latest news commentary. At the microphone is our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver:

The exercises which began today in the FRG are merely the first part of the large-scale military maneuvers of the Altantic bloc. They have been planned for the whole of September and they will embrace a vast area from Norway in the north to Turkey in the south. Taking part in them, as has been officially announced at NATO headquarters, will be more than 250,000 soldiers. Special military contingents are being transferred to the European Continent from the United States, and the Atlantic generals are stressing that this will be the largest redeployment of troops since Operation Overlord, the landing in France in June 1944.

However, attention is drawn not only to the scale of these military games, but also to the time and to certain other circumstances in which they are being held. Washington is now parading with its imperial ambitions with particular openness: its claims to be the strongest of all, to control the fates of peoples, to dictate its will to everybody here, there and everywhere. In a word, it is now a matter of a crusade, not just against the socialist countries, but against virtually the entire world. The present Atlantic demonstration of military muscle is part of this crusade.

And there is another remarkable thing. The center of the NATO exercises of the FRG. This is no coincidence. It is precisely there that the largest contingent of American troops outside U.S. borders is stationed -- around 250,000. The most American first-strike nuclear missiles are deployed on the territory of the FRG, in particular all of the 108 Pershings.

Not long ago it also became known that NATO plans to also create in West Germany a so-called dynamite belt, a pipeline of many kilometers length filled with liquid explosive.

And, last but not least, one cannot fail to take into account the Armed Forces of the FRG itself. The Bundeswehr is already the largest army in West Europe. Some days ago the Bonn military department announced that the numbers of the Bundeswehr will continue to remain at the level of 450,000 soldiers, and the length of their service will even be extended. In the FRG draft budget for next year, military expenditure is increased by almost another DM1.5 billion and will reach approximately DM50 billion.

And this is all taking place at the very same time that the revanchist forces are becoming more active in the FRG. Last Sunday, Chancellor Kohl, for the first time in recent years, demonstratively took part in a main gathering of the notorious league of exiles. And so the dangerous circle is formed: from the revanchist pretensions of all these eternal yesterdays to the imperial ambitions of Washington, of which the present NATO military exercises are a demonstration.

FRG GOVERNMENT 'ANGRY' AT EXPLODING PIPELINE PLAN

PM031029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 84 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov report: "Indignation at the Pentagon's Plans"]

[Text] Bonn, 24 Aug -- Much displeasure and indignation have been caused in the FRG by the announcement made in Washington yesterday by U.S. Defense Department spokesman M. Birch. He declared that the United States, with the FRG's participation, has carried out on West German territory tests of a new antitank weapon: the detonation of a pipeline packed with high explosive buried in the earth. The exploding pipeline, 70 meters long and 13 cm in diameter, filled with 1,750 kg of high explosives, created a 70 meter long trench, 12-14 meters wide and up to 4 meters deep. Two tanks failed to negotiate the obstacle. It was stated in Washington that similar tests have already been carried out in South Korea. A new weapon has thus been developed which, in the opinion of transatlantic militarists, is primarily suitable for use in the European theater of military operations. The FRG Defense Ministry hastened to dissociate itself from these plans of the Pentagon. It was announced at a press conference yesterday that neither NATO nor the Bundeswehr's ground forces intend to construct such obstacles which are not in line with the North Atlantic bloc's concepts or operational views. Commenting on the news from Washington, E. Horn (Social Democrat), member of the Bundestag Defense Committee, declared that a treaty on the non-use of force should be concluded instead of pursuing the development of new and increasingly powerful types of weapons which threaten the civilian population. The idea of installing exploding pipelines along the FRG's eastern border brings to mind the plans to install atomic mines there. Social Democratic Bundestag Deputy M. Schmidt demanded that the government state its position regarding the Pentagon's plan.

The semiofficial Bonn newspaper GENERAL-ANZIEGER reacted to the Pentagon's recommendations with an angry leading article. "What is this, another crude joke?" It asked. "Who determines policy in Washington now? How is it possible for the professional military to reject the principles proclaimed by their governments and disregard Europe's vital interests and NATO's agreed strategy? And how is it possible to take seriously the U.S. Administration, this leader of Europe, if it tolerates such things.... Europe, of course, does need a solid foundation of security, but Europe also needs detente."

FRG'S LAMBSDORFF CRITICIZES U.S. TRADE PRESSURE

PM031305 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Warning From Lambsdorff"]

[Text] Bonn, 1 Sep -- Former FRG Economics Minister O. Lambsdorff has sharply criticized the pressure that Washington is exerting on West European states with a view to harming their trade and economic cooperation with the socialist countries.

In an article published by the weekly RHEINISCHER MERKUR/CHRIST UND WELT, he warns the United States against interfering in its allies' internal affairs. O. Lambsdorff particularly expressed serious concern about Washington's attempts to foist its legislation in the foreign trade sphere on other states. The Americans, the article points out, must not forget how their ill-fated attempts to impede supplies of Soviet gas by pipeline to West Europe suffered defeat when they came up against the united opposition of their allies. This episode must be a lesson to Washington, O. Lambsdorff stresses.

LEVIN COMMENTS ON FRG MINISTER'S PRAISE FOR NAZIS

LD032303 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 3 Sep 84

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev]

[Text] A DPA report from the West German town of Stuttgart reports that FRG Defense Minister Woerner called on servicemen of the Bundeswehr to take as an example Hitler's General Rommel, at a meeting in Stuttgart of World War II veterans. I will ask our commentator Viktor Levin to evaluate this report:

In the FRG, they have tried long and persistently to present Field Marshal Rommel as a positive hero in all respects. Because after the unsuccessful conspiracy against Hitler, Rommel committed suicide, official propaganda counts him undeservedly among the fighters against Nazism, intentionally closing their eyes to the irrefutable fact that Rommel faithfully served the Third Riech. Now Minister of Defense Woerner has decided to give the Hitler field marshal even more glory. Field Marshal Rommel's nobility has become a legend and the soldiers of our Bundeswehr should follow his example, Woerner exclaimed. Our would think that if the minister was interested in the opinion of British soldiers who had to fight in Africa against Rommel's forces, he would not hear one word about Rommel's notorious nobility. Attempts to make heroes of the Hitlerites would be given a worthy rebuff. But something else is important to Woerner. He is doing everything to revive the spirit of the Nazi Wehrmacht in the present West German Army and to this end he is going all out to glorify the soldier's valor and sense of duty, which, Woerner said at the meeting in Stuttgart, present day soldiers should imitate.

So that no doubts should remain about the minister's mood, he attacked the participants of, as he put it, the so-called Antiwar Day. Woerner issued this volley of militaristic revanchist tirades in only one speech. And if one were to collect several of these speeches, one would get a pretty maladorous bouquet. The most inveterate Hitlerite warriors are being put onto the hero's pedestal. Nazi air pirate Rudel was surrounded with infinite honor in the Bundeswehr until the end of his life. It is even now recommended that his example should be followed. After all, Rudel was not praised only for the fact that the fueher himself presented him with the highest award, but for the fact that he remained a Nazi literally until his death 2 years ago. After the war he even tried to organize his own neonazi party. However, he, too, according to Woerner, is an example worthy of imitation.

The spreading of the Nazi Wehrmacht traditions has gone extremely far in the FRG and this practice is indissolubly linked with the revanchist trends that have grown appreciably stronger. Calling on soldiers of the Bundeswehr to follow the example of the Hitlerites is the same as teaching them to emulate the Nazi hordes.

CHERNENKO REPLIES RELATED TO W. EUROPE-U.S. TIES

LD032336 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Now comes "Vantage Point" with Boris Belitskiy. Boris today will speak about the replies given by the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko to the national daily PRAVDA, and how these replies are relevant to Anglo-American relations:

In his replies, the Soviet leader accused Washington of cynically flaunting exaggerated notions concerning America's role and status in the contemporary world. They lay claim, he said of the American Administration, to being stronger than anyone else, to shaping the destinies of the nations, and to laying down the law for everyone and everywhere. In short, this is now talk of a crusade not just against socialism, but actually against the whole world.

Konstantin Chernenko's words, I'm convinced, have a direct bearing on present day Anglo-American relations. Although British Government leaders do from time to time refer to some kind of a special relationship with Washington, American actions in both the political and economic field, show that this relationship in reality fits entirely into the pattern described by the Soviet leader. Consider first an example from the political field. At the end of last year, Washington sent the Marines into action against tiny Grenada. Although Grenada is a member of the Commonwealth, it did this without even informing -- let alone consulting -- the British Government. You may remember the worldwide storm of outrage this unprovoked attack aroused. In the United Nations Security Council, not a single vote was cast against a resolution condemning the American action. The rape of Grenada by the United States Marines was a graphic illustration and the correctness of Konstantin Chernenko's words about United States attempts to lay down the law for everyone and everywhere.

Or take the economic field. Recall the American Administration's ludicrious attempt to sabotage the construction of the now-completed Siberian gas pipeline. Ignoring British sovereignty, it tried to extend its domestic legislation on sanctions to British and other West European firms, ordering them to give up lucrative orders for pipeline equipment. Here was another example of the same arrogance, the same utter disregard for the interests of others.

In his reply to PRAVDA's questions, the Soviet leader speaks of this obession with force as an indication that the Washington leadership has simply lost all sense of reality. Its futile attempts to lay down the law to British firms clearly confirm that this is indeed so. And the Soviet leader predicts that no matter how the United States may flex its military muscles, it will not succeed in changing the world. The world will not live according to American standards. What is needed, he said, is a change in a policy of realism, of commonsense, of business-like coordination in solving the problems of facing mankind. Well, the people of Britain are surely interested in seeing these problems solved.

UN CYPRUS TALKS TO RESUME 10 SEP IN NEW YORK

PM031140 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Search for a Political Solution"]

[Text] New York, 2 Sep -- It has been officially announced here that the latest round of talks between UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar and representatives of Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities will start in New York 10 September. The previous round was held in Vienna at the start of August.

This May, the UN Security Council instructed the UN secretary general to continue efforts aimed at settling the Cyprus problem on terms acceptable to the island's Greek and Turkish communities. Within the framework of these efforts, the secretary general is implementing a "good offices mission" under UN auspices.

The New York talks, the statement issued by the UN Secretariat says, will discuss working principles for resolving the Cyprus problem which would be put to Greek and Turkish Cypriots by Perez de Cuellar next month. They contain, in particular, a call to both sides to avoid any actions which might jeopardize the UN peace initiatives.

As is well known, the search for a political solution to the Cyprus question was considerably complicated after the leaders of the Turkish community proclaimed the creation of the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" last November. The UN Security Council described this as an absolutely arbitrary and illegal action that was rejected by the international community.

The actions of the separatists enjoy the tacit support of the United States and its allies in the aggressive NATO bloc, which see the island as an important strategic bridgehead on the approaches to the Near East. The NATO military is entirely happy with the current tense situation on the island, which gives it the opportunity to retain its bases on Cyprus.

The overwhelming majority of UN members are opposed to schemes for the dismemberment of the island. The international community is calling for Cyprus to remain independent, sovereign, territorially integral, and free of any military presence by any state.

USTINOV RECEIVES FINNISH MILITARY DELEGATION

LD031713 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, has received General Valtanen, commander in chief of the Finnish Defense Forces, who is in the Soviet Union on an official visit. During the conversation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, matters of mutual interest were discussed. There was an exchange of views on certain aspects of the international situation and the situation in northern Europe, specifically on the creation of a nuclear free zone in this region.

Taking part in the conversation were: Marshal of the Soviet Union Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy minister of defense; Army General Varennikov; Marshal of Aviation Yefimov; Admiral of the Fleet Smirnov; and other officials.

Present at the meeting were Karhilo, Finnish ambassador to the Soviet Union, and Colonel Honkanen, military, naval and Air Force attache at the Finnish Embassy in the USSR.

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON RED SEA, SUEZ MINING

U.S. Aircraft Carrier Arrives

LD022031 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] The aircraft carrier America, escorted by four other U.S. naval vessels, has arrived in the Egyptian port of Suez and will sail to the Mediterranean through the Suez Canal.

Observers link its appearance in Middle Eastern waters with the Reagan administration's plans to establish a permanent U.S. military presence in the region on the pretext of hunting for mines in the Red Sea.

Observers point out that the Soviet Union has called attention on more than one occasion to the fact that the concentration of U.S. naval forces in the region damages relationships between littoral states and also poses a threat to the USSR's security interests.

Musayelyan on NATO Buildup

PM031236 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[G. Musayelyan "Commentary": "Minesweeping With Ulterior Motives"]

[Text] People say that time heals. So far, however, it has been powerless in the Arab east. Today the arrow of the political barometer is again registering dangerous tension. This time in the Red Sea, on which the attention of the entire world public is focused.

It is well known that more than 10 vessels from different countries have struck mines in the Gulf of Suez, the Bab al-Mandab Straits, and the central section of the sea. It appears that virtually the entire route followed by ships to the Suez Canal has been mined.

According to Western news agencies, responsibility for organizing the explosions has been claimed by the illegal rightwing Muslim grouping Al-Jihad. According to a statement by one of its spokesmen, a total of 190 mines have been laid. This operation is directly linked with the continuing Iran-Iraq conflict.

Competent Arab specialists immediately reaised doubts about the likelihood of such an operation. In the first place, the mines are spread over too large an expanse of sea. Second, it is hard to imagine how a small underground organization could possess its own sea-going transport and modern technical equipment.

Another, and much more credible, version has been proposed. Responsibility for laying explosive devices in the Red Sea falls totally on the United States and Israel, an Iranian Foreign Ministry communique says. "None other but the U.S. aggressor," the document emphasizes, "who has already demonstrated its barbaric goals by mining Nicaragua's ports, has, together with Israel, put into effect a conspiracy aimed at destabilizing the situation in the Red Sea region and building up its military presence there."

It must be stressed that not a single state situated in that part of the world has such mines. According to the Syrian newspaper AL-BA'TH, they "could have appeared in the Red Sea from only one place: the American dumps in Israel, which have been set up in accordance with the strategic agreement signed between Washington and Tel Aviv."

The recent failures of U.S. policy in Lebanon and the Persian Gulf states' rejection of "American services" to ensure their security have forced the White House to seek new alternatives to implement its hegemonist plans in the region. The American mine sweeping has ulterior motives: The United States wants to force the coastal states to make concessions, right up to granting their territory for foreign military bases.

Under the pretext of rendering assistance in mine sweeping operations, the United States and some of its NATO allies are urgently transferring landing ships, combat aircraft, and helicopters to the Red Sea. The Pentagon has already sent military mine sweeping helicopters, military transport aircraft, and ships with a total of 1,400 crew members. The Reagan administration has literally only just decided to send the aircraft carrier America. This armada has been joined by British and French ships. Italian dreadnoughts are also hurrying there. Therefore, it is not difficult to see that the armed forces concentrating in the region belong to the very same four NATO countries that knocked together the notorious "multinational forces" in Lebanon.

At the same time, as on many previous occasions, attempts are being made to camouflage these sinister preparations. Conjectures about "the USSR's aspiration for warm seas" have been unearthed again, and the British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES carried an article under the headline "Moscow Is Building Up Its Naval Presence in the Red Sea...."

Recent statements by U.S. Admiral W. McDonald, which have been given wide publicity, are especially interesting in connection with the attempts to, as people say, confuse the issue. "It is in the interest of all NATO countries," he declared, "to ensure freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf." An old and well known tune! It is connected with Washington's desire to expand the sphere of that organization's operations to the Near and Middle East.

A new and also dangerous trend is that Israel, the United States' strategic ally, is being increasingly involved in such actions. Tel Aviv is striving to ensure the role of a full participant in the implementation of the Mediterranean plans and gain obvious benefits from it. These benefits consist of sowing discord and enmity among the Arab countries and distracting their attention from Israeli expansion.

All that has been said throws light on the need to normalize the situation in the Near and Middle East as soon as possible. This is precisely the purpose of the USSR's new proposals on a Near East settlement. At the same time the Soviet Union, just like the peace-loving coastal and continental states of the Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf, and Red Sea, considers it necessary to implement, as soon as possible, the UN declaration proclaiming this region a zone of peace. It is planned to convene a conference on this issue in the first half of 1985. Its convening on previous occasions has been repeatedly frustrated by the West.

Under the prevailing conditions, the Near and Middle East states must renounce inter-Arab discord and mobilize all forces to rebuff the dangerous plans of the United States and Israel.

Timoshkin Views U.S. Role

LD312154 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Aleksandr Timoshkin Commentary]

[Text] I wish to draw your attention today to events in the Red Sea. During the week, Western information media have tangibly reduced the volume of daily coverage on the situation in this region.

The media's neglect of the NATO operation to remove mines from the Red Sea is due in part to the absence of results. Several weeks have already passed since the start of the so-called operation to remove the mines, but, so far, nothing has been discovered despite participation of many ships and helicopters, equipped with the most sophisticated equipment, in this operation. Thousands of qualified military experts from the United States, Britain, France and Italy operate on board these ships.

There is yet another fact that has attracted my attention, namely, the SPA report that the coastal waters of the Wahhabi Kingdom have been completely free of any mines or explosives. This report has been ignored in practice by Western information media; can you imagine that? This neglect was not accidental, because the SPA report implies that the Saudi Arabian Kingdom's authorities consider the search for the mines to be finished; this, in turn, means that there is no longer any need for the presence of Western military vessels in its territorial waters.

May I recall that the Egyptian authorities firmly announced at the time that the foreign military vessels will remain for only a short time in the Gulf of Suez, that is, the time necessary for performing one specific task, namely, creating secure conditions for navigation through this international waterway.

In this respect, one cannot ignore the NATO generals' repeated assertions that the Red Sea operation will be a lengthy one and could, as they claim, last for several months if not more than a year, as though the Red Sea basin is as big as an ocean. Otherwise, why this growing number of military vessels and other military equipment brought to the Red Sea and the dispatch of the colossal aircraft carrier America, together with other vessels to the area?

There is yet another fact which has caused surprise, particularly among the Arabs: The speed with which Washington reacted to the explosion of mines in the Red Sea under commercial vessels belonging to several countries, especially since no American vessel and, for that matter, no Israeli vessel suffered any damage.

This makes one wonder why Washington should be so concerned and why it should rush to send American military vessels to the Red Sea. The answer to this question is perhaps, that it wanted to be the first to discover the secret mines and, thereby, be the only information source about the country that made these mines and about who planted them. If this had happened, the world would have believed the American version. This is because the military is always anxious to bestow secrecy on everything, particularly the American military, who perform tasks of special nature which demand a special blanket of secrecy.

Finally, the participants in the Red Sea search operation must arouse concern. They include the United States' NATO allies, the most loyal of allies from Washington's point of view. They never say any more than they should.

In analyzing the picture, I cannot overlook the fact that the current NATO operation in the Red Sea was not an isolated matter and that it has a specific purpose. Indeed, it is a new link in the chain of Washington's policy that tries to spread its military presence everywhere in the world, particularly in the Middle East, using all sorts of arguments and pretexts fabricated by the experts beyond the ocean.

In short, the current Red Sea operations of the United States and its close NATO allies cause one to think deeply and come up with justifiable assumptions concerning the real American objectives, not only the short term objectives but also the strategic objectives.

SWAPO'S NUJOMA SPEAKS AT NAMIBIA DAY RALLY

PM311021 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Freedom and Independence for Namibia"]

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 27 Aug -- Sam Nujoma, president of the South-west African People's Organization (SWAPO), has expressed confidence in the Namibian people's inevitable victory in the struggle for their motherland's freedom.

He was speaking at a mass rally held here on Namibia Day. Namibian patriots, he said, have expanded combat actions against the racist RSA occupation forces far to the south of the country. The struggle is now under way throughout the territory, including Windhoek.

S. Nujoma roundly denounced the Reagan administration's policy of "constructive cooperation" with Pretoria, whose aim is to maintain the apartheid regime and supply it with everything necessary to continue its policy of oppression and aggression. The NATO powers, above all the United States, the SWAPO president pointed out, are giving the RSA massive military, economic, and diplomatic support. Despite Washington's attempts to save the regime and perpetuate imperialist exploitation of southern Africa, he noted, the downfall of the apartheid system is inevitable.

S. Nujoma said that SWAPO is prepared to have talks with the RSA, but only on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 435. However, we will never agree to Pretoria's demands for SWAPO's unilateral disarmament, allegedly necessary to participate in "democratic" elections in Namibia under the control of the occupiers. The racists will not get away with their schemes to turn Namibia into a bantustan.

The SWAPO president expressed profound gratitude to all the world's progressive forces, primarily the USSR and the other socialist countries as well as the "frontline" African states, for the aid given to the Namibian patriots in their struggle against the inhuman apartheid regime, operating in close alliance with international imperialism.

ETHIOPIAN OFFICIAL NOTES SUCCESS UNDER SOCIALISM

PM031146 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Unnamed own correspondent dispatch: "Road of Progress"]

[Text] Addis Ababa -- Over 10 revolutionary years, Ethiopia has achieved considerable success in all spheres of life under the banner of socialism. This was stated here on 31 August by Ethiopian Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde on the occasion of the forthcoming jubilee marking the national democratic revolution and the constituent congress of the Ethiopian Workers Party.

These successes have been achieved at great cost. Ethiopia's enemies have repeatedly attempted to block its revolutionary development and progress along the path of radical transformations. However, the entire people, coming to the defense of the motherland and the gains of the revolution, have won a convincing victory in this difficult struggle, the minister's statement said.

Ruthless exploitation and oppression of the people's masses, economic backwardness, poverty, disease, hunger, and an almost completely illiterate population -- that was Ethiopia under the feudal-monarchist regime. The revolutionary government has made gigantic efforts to eradicate inherited complex socioeconomic problems, improve the living standard of the working people's masses, and enhance their political and ideological consciousness.

The implementation of these enormously significant tasks has been made possible thanks to the leading role of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE), which has united the entire people around it, and thanks to the selfless aid of the friendly socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union.

The creation of a vanguard Marxist-Leninist workers party whose constituent congress will be held on the eve of celebrations to mark the 10th anniversary of the revolution, is of immense historic significance for the fate of the entire Ethiopian people. This party will head the further movement of the country along the road of socialism and the building of a new society.

Touching on questions of international policy, Goshu Wolde stressed that from the first days of its existence, Socialist Ethiopia has adhered to the principles of territorial integrity and noninterference in sovereign states' internal affairs, firmly believed in the possibility and need for peaceful coexistence between countries with different political and social structures, and put maximum efforts into maintaining world peace.

PRESIDENT OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA STOPS IN MOSCOW

PM031043 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the "Official Announcements" rubric: "En Route for Home"]

[Text] President T. Obiang Nguema Mbasogo of Equatorial Guinea stopped over in Moscow en route for home. He was met and seen off at the airport by B.A. Ashimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, other officials, and also (S. Essono), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea in the USSR.

Cables Chernenko

PM311023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "From On Board the Aircraft"]

[Text] Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, who passed through Moscow returning from the DPRK, sent a telegram to K.U. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, from on board the aircraft. It states: "In connection with my brief stay in your fine country en route from Pyongyang to Malabo I express to you, Mr Chairman, profound gratitude for the attention shown us and I confirm the readiness of my government and people to continue strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation that exist so happily between our countries for the good of our peoples. Accept my wishes for well-being to yourself personally, your family, and the friendly Soviet people."

LESOTHO DELEGATION VISITS SOVIET UNION

PM040849 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Tass report: "Visitors From Lesotho"]

[Text] A delegation of the Basotho National Party led by V. Makhele, secretary general of the party and Lesotho foreign minister, is in our country at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries. During a conversation with the Soviet Solidarity Committee, the visitors declared their support for Soviet peace initiatives and the USSR's desire to curb the arms race. Representatives of the Soviet public expressed solidarity with the Basotho people's struggle to strengthen their political and economic independence and to eradicate the remnants of colonialism, racism, and apartheid in Africa.

MILITARY TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT DOWNED IN NICARAGUA

Sandinists: Plane U.S. Owned

PM031321 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent V. Silantsev dispatch: "Sandinist's Exploit"]

[Excerpts] Mexico City -- These days the name of (Fanor Medina), a 24-year-old Sandinist fighter, courageous guard of the motherland's skies, and good marksman, is on everybody's lips in Nicaragua. His name is now cited among the country's heroes and loyal and courageous defenders of the revolution. This young soldier noticed an enemy C-47 aircraft as it flew stealthily above the mountain ranges of Jinotega Department and shot down the vulture with a carefully aimed missile.

The Sandinists have estabished that the C-47 belonged to the United States.

In Washington, White House Spokesman L. Speakes and Pentagon Spokesman M. Sheilds both hastened to deny that the downed C-47 belonged to the United States and declared that Washington had nothing to do with the incident. All this is reminiscent of the false assurances given by the R. Reagan administration when it initially tried to dissociate itself from the mining of Nicaraguan sea ports, although later, under the pressure of incriminating facts and evidence, it was forced to admit that the mine laying was the work of CIA agents acting with the knowledge of the White House incumbent. Washington will not be able to sidestep responsibility this time either.

Americans On Board

LD032320 Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 3 TASS -- CIA mercenaries recruited from among U.S. citizens took part in a bandit air raid of Nicaragua last Saturday. This follows from an interview of the vice chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate Daniel Moynihan, (Democrat, State of New York) with the CBS television company. According to Moynihan, two Americans were on board the military helicopter made in the U.S. which was downed by Nicaragua's troops. The senator pointed out with reference to the CIA that they had left New Orleans last week as part of a group of Americans and had arrived in Honduras "for rendering assistance to the rebels station on its territory".

Contrary to the assurances of P. Moynihan to the effect that the U.S. Administration had nothing to do with this new act of international terrorism, observers are confident that this time the point at issue is a direct participation in its of mercenaries of the CIA which finances, trains and controls counterrevolutionaries who are trying to overthrow the lawful government of Nicaragua.

CHERNENKO REPLIES TO PRAVDA'S QUESTIONS

PM011651 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 84 First Edition p 1

["K.U. Chernenko's Replies to Questions Put by the Newspaper PRAVDA" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Question: The U.S. Administration has concisely restated its foreign policy goals recently. What can be said in this connection?

Answer: Indeed, U.S. leaders have recently uttered a number of speeches, primarily in connection with the Republican Party Convention. These speeches and the election platform adopted at the convention allow one to judge how the current U.S. Administration views the world and what its intentions are. It must be said that the impression produced by all this is a depressing one.

The political goals and, primarily, the practical actions of those who determine the foreign policy direction of the United States, are patently geared to further dangerously fueling international tension. This is also the evaluation made among broad political and public circles.

Washington is flaunting its great-power ambitions and exaggerated notions of America's role and place in the modern world with cynical frankness. It lays claim to being stronger than anyone else, to rule the destinies of peoples and dictate its will to all everywhere and anywhere. In a word, it is now a question of a "crusade" against not only socialism but, in fact, the whole world.

At a time when the peoples are anxiously living for the morrow, when they expect from governments a highly responsible policy aimed at strengthening international peace, the radical limitation and cessation of the arms race, and the liquidation of seats of conflict, Washington is proclaiming its intention to act with the aid of crude military forces.

In its obsession with force, it is quite simply losing its sense of reality. The world has radically changed, and its problems are not solved by force. This has been repeatedly proved, and by the United States' own experience, too. Its own security will not be fortified at the expense of the security of others. Also unrealizable today are its calculations of acquiring military superiority in the hope of prevailing in a nuclear war. I repeat: The Soviet Union itself is not seeking military superiority over others, but it will not allow anyone else to achieve superiority over it. It is possible that some people in the United States still find it difficult to accustom themselves to this, but they will have to acknowledge the fact that our two states can conduct matters only on equal grounds, on the basis of consideration for each other's legitimate interests. There is no reasonable alternative to this.

Washington tries to justify its pursuit of a policy from a position of strength by referring to considerations "of a moral order." It would like to neither more nor less, arrogate to itself the right to determine which states are "democracies" and which are not, whom to include -- in the manner of the Pinochet regime in Chile and the racists of South Africa -- among the champions of "freedom," and whom to take the big stick to -- as was the case in Lebanon, and elsewhere.

In other words, it declares to be moral everything it regards as permissible for itself, even as far as the overthrow of legitimate governments, the policy of state terrorism, and the waging of undeclared wars. Herein lives the main cause of the exacerbation of existing and the emergence of new seats of tension, whether in the Near East, southern Africa, Central America, or elsewhere.

Conflict situations, we are profoundly convinced, can and must be settled only by peaceful means, with full consideration for the interests of those directly affected, and guided by the broad goals of strengthening international security.

Take the Near East. The tragic events taking place there demonstrate that peace is not achieved via separate deals, and even less so with military interference. The situation in that region can be radically improved only by the collective efforts of all interested sides. This is the basis of the Soviet plan for a peaceful settlement in the Near East, a plan that has received broad support in the Arab world and beyond.

To sum up, I would like to emphasize: However much the United States flexes its military muscle, it will not succeed in changing the world; the world will not live according to American standards.

What is essential is a transition to a policy of realism, of common sense, of businesslike collaboration in the solution of the tasks confronting mankind.

Question: Washington continues to proclaim its readiness to hold talks on space with the USSR. In your opinion, what are the actual prospects for the holding of talks on preventing the militarization of space?

Answer: Washington is not averse to talking somewhat about its readiness for negotiations and even expresses itself in the spirit of sending a delegation to Vienna. However, the U.S. Administration does not really want to resolve the problem of preventing the militarization of space -- its designs are aimed at concealing its negative stance from the world public and justifying the elaboration and implementation of its plans for space weapons.

Therefore, our proposal for holding space talks has not received a positive response from the American side. In discussing the aims of the talks, it has primarily endeavored to replace the very topic of the talks. Instead of clearly agreeing to discuss the question of banning space weapons, the United States has begun to insist on the examination there [in Vienna] of questions concerning nuclear arms in general. In other words, those issues on which negotiations were under way in Geneva and which were broken off as a result of the well-known actions of the United States.

What is the Soviet Union proposing to negotiate about? About excluding the possibility of extending the arms race into space, about completely rejecting strike space means [udarnyye kosmicheskiye sredstva], including antisatellite weapons. In other words, to ensure that there will be no military threat to the earth from space or to space from the earth and from space itself. We propose as a first step, simultaneous with the start of negotiations, the imposition of a reciprocal moratorium on the testing and deployment of strike space systems.

Such an agreement would not only avert an arms race in space but, no less important would facilitate the solution of questions of limiting and reducing other strategic armaments. I would especially like to stress this.

The problem of space armaments cannot be resolved by half-measures or quarter-measures [napolovinu ili na chetvert]. It is impossible to ban one type of antisatellite weapon while allowing another, or to ban only antisatellite weapons while giving the go-ahead to other types of space weapons. In both cases we have that very space arms race. The U.S. position consists of the desire to actually legalize such a race. Evidence of this is provided by official statements made by American leaders both publicly and in contacts that have taken place with us.

Thus, the American side's approach to the problem of space and, accordingly, to the goals of the negotiations is directly opposite our approach. So, what then could be the point of negotiations? Negotiations are necessary not just for the sake of negotiations, but to achieve accords which would effectively prevent a space arms race.

I hope that an understanding of the need to adopt joint measures to prevent the militarization of space will prevail within U.S. leadership circles.

Question: The desire for a resumption of Soviet-American dialogue is being expressed in the political circles of many countries. What is your attitude toward a dialogue, toward talks in the current circumstances?

Answer: As I understand it, what people have in mind is a dialogue and talks on the major political issues -- the issues on whose solution the fate of the world depends. I have already said: There is no need to convince us of the benefit of such a dialogue.

We are always in favor of serious and specific negotiations. It is from these positions that we also approach the quest for solutions to existing issues with the present U.S. Administration. Unfortunately, we have come up against another attitude toward negotiations. Take such a most pressing issue as the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments -- strategic and medium-range armaments. For more than a year Washington sought any pretexts to not negotiate at all. This time was utilized for something else -- for setting in motion extensive new military programs.

When negotiations did begin in Geneva, it became clear very quickly that the U.S. representatives had come there by no means with constructive aims, but with the intention to reach decisions that would give the United States military advantages over the Soviet Union. Of course, there is no sense in such negotiations.

Serious and fruitful negotiations are only possible when the sides' equality and identical security are strictly observed. It was Washington's rejection of this principle that led to the breaking off of the Geneva negotiations. Washington torpedoed these negotiations.

Today too the issues in need of discussion and resolution are quite sufficient. They will have to be resolved.

I wish to confirm with all certainty our readiness for dialogue, for honest and serious negotiations aimed at finding accords that take the security interests of all countries and peoples into consideration.

Such is our understanding of dialogue.

Ilichev Commentary

LD031435 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] President Chernenko's interview with the newspaper PRAVDA has focussed the attention of both statesmen and public around the world. Our commentary is by Viktor Ilichev. Here is what he writes:

Once again Moscow has called for serious and productive negotiations, negotiations that reflect an understanding of reality. The call comes at an anxious time for humanity; hence, the attention it has drawn around the world. The Soviet Union is convinced that talks on the political problems on which world peace depends can be effective. It sees as one of the most important problems the limitation and reduction of both strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons. President Chernenko stressed that the Soviet Union seeks serious and substantive talks. He regretted that the United States takes a different position. At the Geneva talks, for one, the United States refused to observe the cardinal principle of equality and like security, and pressed for decisions that would give it a military advantage. As a result it torpedoed the talks.

Today, too, both Washington's policies and its actions are aimed at increasing world tension to the danger point. We see this, for one, in the election platform adopted at the Republican Party's convention. The Republicans state openly that the Reagan administration will use brute military force on the world scene. At a time when nations are anxious about the future and pressing governments to defuse the explosive situation and remove the threat of nuclear war, the United States has deployed new nuclear missiles in Europe and is building up a military presence in other parts of the world. Nations want the galloping arms race slowed down and finally stopped; yet the United States has earmarked more than $300 billion for military spending and, in the second half of the eighties, expects to lay out more than $2 trillion on preparations for war. The nations demand that national leaders, especially of the nuclear powers, show a sense of responsibility for the future civilisation. Instead, Washington makes such a display of irresponsibility as to joke about nuclear bombing of the Soviet Union.

People everywhere are coming to understand that Washington's expansionist ambitions and its exaggerated opinion of the role of the United States in the present-day world pose the great danger for humanity. They see the whole world is menaced by the striving of the United States to be the most powerful nation and dictate to all the others. So far Washington has declared a crusade against the socialist nations, but in fact it's prepared to launch a crusade against the whole world. However, as President Chernenko pointed out in his interview to PRAVDA, the United States with all its muscle flexing is not going to be able to change the world to suit itself. The world's problems cannot be solved by force and people everywhere recognize this; hence, the widespread satisfaction that President Chernenko has confirmed the Soviet Union is ready for honest talks to reach agreements that will guarantee the security of all nations.

ROUTINE SESSION OF CPSU POLITBURO 30 AUGUST

PM311131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 84 First Edition p 1

["At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At its routine meeting the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed and approved the proposals by Comrade Chernenko for strengthening the material and technical base of the construction industry, further industrializing it, and assisting its development.

Measures were outlined for implementing these proposals during the preparation of draft state plans for next year and the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The union republic Communist Party Central Committees, kraykoms and obkoms, republican Councils of Ministers, ministries, and departments are called upon to step up their work to improve the activity of construction organizations and concentrate efforts and resources to ensure fulfillment of the 1984 targets for the commissioning of production capacities, housing, and social and consumer facilities.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved the proposals for a reduction in state retail prices for a number of consumer goods starting 1 September 1984; this will be a fresh step in the implementation of measures to improve the living standards of the population. It is planned that there will be a considerable reduction in the prices of articles for children, certain medicines and certain individual types of fabrics, knitwear, cultural and consumer goods, and household wares. The total reduction in retail prices will amount to R2.2 billion annually.

At the same time, the Politburo pointed out the need for a further increase in the production of consumer goods, an improvement in their quality, and increased efforts by labor collectives to reduce the prime output cost and increase labor productivity as an essential condition for creating additional material and financial resources to ensure the successful fulfillment of the social program for the current 5-year period.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined the question of making more rational and efficient use of official buses to satisfy the population's needs for passenger travel. A CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision that has been adopted on this issue defines measures to effect a gradual changeover during the period 1984-90 to the provision of bus services for enterprises, institutions, and organizations in large cities using public transport. In connection with this, there are plans for the accelerated development of the bus fleet and the strengthening of the production-technical base of urban passenger road transport enterprises. An extension of the rights and an enhancement of the responsibility of the gorispolkoms in tackling tasks connected with providing guaranteed transport services for enterprises and organizations and improving the conditions of passenger transport are envisaged.

A report by Comrade Vorotnikov on the trip made by a Soviet party and government delegation to the Socialist Republic of Romania to attend celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Romania from the fascist yoke was examined. The results of the meetings and talks with Romanian leaders were approved, and the unvarying nature of our line toward the further strengthening of Soviet-Romanian relations and the development of all-round cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania was confirmed.

The Politburo heard a report from Comrade Ustinov on the participations of a USSR party and government delegation in celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising, which has entered the history of the struggle against fascism as an event which marked the start of the popular democratic revolution in Czechoslovakia. The celebrations marking this glorious date and the meetings and talks with Czechoslovak leaders once again demonstrated the indestructibility of the friendship of the peoples of the USSR and CSSR and their unity in the struggle for the interests of socialism and for peace throughout the world.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo session also discussed certain other questions relating to both domestic and international politics.

STATE PRICES COMMITTEE CUTS RETAIL PRICES

LD311901 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] The USSR State Committee on Prices announces that in accordance with a decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, state retail prices will be reduced on 1 September 1984 for certain consumer goods. On the average, the prices will be reduced as follows: Fabrics made from acetate and triacetate fibers, blouses, and other light clothing -- 30 percent; those made from acetate and triacetate fibers for adults -- 20 percent; those made for children from artificial and synthetic fabrics -- 30 percent; children's outer garments and knitwear made from artificial and synthetic fibers -- 30 percent; children's underwear made from cotton-dacron -- 20 percent; underwear made from artificial and synthetic fibers -- 19 percent; similar items for children -- 30 percent; hosiery made from synthetic fiber -- 20 percent; children's tights made from elasticized thread -- 30 percent; haberdashery goods made from acetate and triacetate fibers -- 22 percent; children's clothing made from artificial fur -- 30 percent; down and pure wool shawls -- 17 percent; and individual types of imported merchandise -- 17 percent.

In addition, retail prices have been reduced for individual types of medicines. The total value by which retail prices have been reduced will amount to R2.2 billion in a whole year.

Committee Officials Comment

LD311906 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 31 TASS -- Another reduction of retail prices of some consumer goods from September 1, announced in the Soviet Union today, is already the fourth such measure adopted in less than the past one year and a half. It confirms once again the consistency of the policy of steadily raising the Soviet people's living standards, it was said in a conversation of a TASS correspondent with senior officials of the USSR State Committee for Prices. It was stressed in it that the new reduction of prices will cover merchandise in popular demand and have a bearing on the interests of millions of people.

One important distinguishing feature of the latest reduction of prices is a substantial cheapening of a wide assortment of commodities for children. In the USSR, it was said during the conversation, there is carried out consistently a policy of setting cut-rate retail prices on children's goods. The state annually pays about one billion roubles for the purpose out of its budget. With account of the latest reduction of prices, this sum will grow considerably.

Over the past 20 years, it was said further in the conversation, the real incomes of the Soviet population have nearly doubled. The increment has been due to increases in the average monthly wages and salaries of factory and office workers, the grown incomes of members of farm cooperatives, increased pensions, allowances and scholarships and to the development of public consumption funds which foot the bills for the benefits and services that are provided to the population for free.

At the same time the Soviet state ensures the stability of retail prices of main consumer goods and, as the appropriate conditions are created, also their reduction. Such is the main course of the socio-economic policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. Thus, starting from April 1983 the population has, thanks to repeated price reductions, seasonal sales and the cancellation of provisional prices of novelties, already saved some nine billion roubles.

The latest reduction of prices of consumer goods has come as a result of a whole number of economic prerequisites, including the increased production of consumer goods, their diversified assortment, improved quality and reduced costs of their manufacture and marketing. It is on this basis that commodity and financial resources grow in the country, while the market is increasingly saturated with goods. All this creates the essential conditions for keeping prices stable as well as for reducing them.

Prospects in this respect are also gratifying, it was said in the conversation. The emulation campaign to overfulfil the planned targets for the growth of labour productivity by one percent and for the reduction of net costs by 0.5 percent, which has assumed a wide scale in the country, serves as a reliable basis for the successful implementation also in the future of socio-economic policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state in the interests of all people, every family and every member of Soviet society.

Shabayev Views Cuts, Economy

LD020124 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 1 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev:

The fourth reduction of state retail prices in the USSR over the past 18 months convincingly confirms the main line of the CPSU's social and economic policy directed at raising living standards. The implementation of this measure would be impossible without necessary economic conditions: A faster pace of labour productivity growth, expansion of industrial output, lower production costs and expansion of the variety of products, that is a planned and dynamic development of the economy.

This has been acknowledged by many foreign observers. But in order to draw such conclusion, one has to be at least honest and unbiased, in other words, to be able to face the truth, rather than entertain vain ideas like the incumbent White House chief. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, his most cherished dream is to send the Russians as soon as possible to the "rubbish heap of history" with the help of a destructive competition with the United States in the development of ever more terrible and exotic armaments.

Well, Mr Reagan does not hide his dream. He set it forth quite openly at the National press club three years ago. Recently, it was reiterated by his ideological double Richard Pipes (so that it would not sink in the flow of the President's election peace rhetoric). This professor, who once held a senior post at the U.S. National Security Council, bluntly declared: The USSR should be stifled by military and economic means -- no less -- and the corpse should be sent to the "rubbish heap."

Such are the dreams of Washington figures, blinded by megalomania and imperial ambitions. But the reality to which they stubbornly turn a blind eye is quite different. The national income in the USSR grew by nearly 19 per cent over the past five years, in the United States it increased by six per cent. Industrial output in the USSR went up by 18 per cent during the same period, in the United States by a mere one per cent. While forced to allocate considerable funds to strengthen their defences, the Soviet people are continuing large-scale construction of housing, hospitals and schools. Besides, they enjoy the benefits of the systematic [words indistinct] on consumer goods. Real incomes of the Soviet people nearly doubled during the past two decades.

The economy of other socialist countries is scaling new heights just as confidently. Industrial output growth rates of the countries grouped in the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) are three times higher than in developed capitalist states.

The countries of the socialist community have considerably surpassed industrialized capitalist nations by many indicators of scientific, technological and production development. This is vivid evidence of the futility of all the attempts to "stifle" socialism with the help of the arms race imposed on it and with "sanctions" of all sorts.

It is not the first time that the Soviet Union hears such threat. There were zealous advocates of the cult of force who tried to carry them out. It is well known where they found themselves in the end -- on the rubbish heap of history. This should be borne in mind by those who are seeking to recarve at will not only the political map of the world, but also the laws of history.

Prokhorov on Reductions

LD021438 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 2 Sept 84

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS -- TASS news analyst Boris Prokhorov writes:

A new cutting of the prices of consumer goods has been implemented in the Soviet Union. Some kinds of fabrics, light clothing, underwear and many other things are sold much cheaper since September 1. The total sum of the cutting of the prices in an annual estimation will make up 2.2 billion roubles. It should be noted that this is the fourth cutting of retail prices of commodities in the past eighteen months.

The cutting of the prices takes place in conditions of the constantly growing real incomes of Soviet citizens (real incomes almost doubled in the past 15 years) and stable prices of food products. The prices of bread, sugar, salt, flour, cereals, tea and some confectionary goods remain unchanged since 1955, for nearly 30 years. Prices of milk and dairy products, butter, meat, eggs are unchanged for over 20 years, since 1962. Meanwhile the production costs of all these products have been on the rise -- farm machinery becomes more intricate and expensive, mineral fertilizers become costlier, remuneration for the work of peasants is increased.

When a housewife in the USSR buys meat or dairy products in a store, she pays approximately half of what the production of these goods cost to the state. For a long time now the difference between production costs and selling price of some products have been compensated by state subsidies.

The system of state subsidies in the USSR for the production of food products, goods for children, for the maintenance of housing, etc., is quite often not understood in foreign countries. Certainly, from the viewpoint of the economy aimed at getting profit, prices of goods must not only compensate for but increase production costs. But in the Soviet Union retail prices are not a means of getting profits, but an instrument of the social policy of the state.

The principles of pricing in the USSR differ radically from those in the capitalist world. Retail prices of all commodities are fixed in the Soviet Union by state bodies. Not only the cost price of goods and other economic factors, but also social importance of goods are taken into consideration. This is why the prices of necessities, of the most important services determining a social position of a person are fixed in the USSR at a low level, so that any family, regardless of its incomes, could afford them.

The policy of prices in the Soviet Union is a social policy and it is aimed at the benefit of broad masses.

LIDIN VIEWS TAX ASPECT OF 1985 STATE BUDGET

LD031905 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 3 TASS -- TASS news analyst Petr Lidin writes:

The Soviet financial bodies continue drafting the USSR State Budget for 1985. It will soon be referred for the consideration of appropriate standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet and will then be submitted for the discussion of autumn session of the Soviet parliament.

Are the budgetary revenues expected to increase through taxation of the population next year? Yes, they will increase, we are told at the Finance Ministry. The total sum of budgetary revenues from taxation will increase, since the number of working people and their incomes will grow. But the tax rates will remain the same. They have been unchanged for decades and are about the lowest in the world. For instance, the average family of a factory or office worker in the USSR pays taxes amounting to about nine per cent of its incomes, while the family of a peasant pays about two per cent.

The budgetary revenues from the taxation of the population are constantly growing. They made up 7,700 million roubles in 1965, they rose to 18,400 million roubles in 1975 and reached 27,500 million roubles in 1983. But this increase attests only to the growth of monetary and real incomes of the population. Despite the growth of the volume of proceeds, the share of taxation of the population in the budgetary revenues is constantly lowering. In 1975 taxation of the population accounted for nine per cent of all revenues. It accounted for 8.6 per cent in 1980 and is expected to be at the level of six per cent in 1985.

For comparison, it should be noted, that more than 80 cents from each dollar that the Federal Government of the USA receives for its budget comes from private persons, mainly in the form of income tax.

The main source of budgetary revenues in the USSR are proceeds from the socialist economy, in other words, the profits which in conditions of the capitalist economy line the pockets of owners of enterprises. In socialist society these profits serve the entire society. Therefore, there is no need in the USSR to increase taxation of the population.

Peasants in the USSR pay an agricultural tax which is much lower than the income tax. Its rates are varying depending on the size of an individual plot which the family of the peasant uses, the quality of land and climatic conditions of the area. Thus, in Georgia, which has fertile soil, the rates of the agricultural tax are double the rates for Russia's northern districts.

A special tax, in the amount of six per cent of the revenues is paid by all persons having independent income but not raising children. By means of this tax (which is sometimes described as the tax on bachelors) the state redistributes somewhat the monetary incomes of the population in favour of families with children. As is known, such families enjoy in the USSR all kinds of state assistance, including material one.

These are all the taxes paid by the population in the USSR. The Soviet system of taxation envisages many exceptions and tax benefits. Pensioners and people in the low income bracket are exempt from taxation. Disabled persons, war veterans, families of servicemen, students and some other categories of people have considerable tax benefits, sometimes amounting to 50 per cent.

USSR STABILIZES ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION LEVELS

LD032208 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 3 TASS -- In spite of the intensive industrial development, the Soviet Union has managed to stabilise the level of pollution of the environment, a TASS correspondent has been told at the USSR Central Statistical Board. Moscow and Leningrad -- the country's two industrial giants, rank among the first of the major industrial centres of the world by the purity of their atmosphere.

This is the result of the implementation of the state program which provides for tough environmental protection measures and which is part of the state five-year plans of the social and economic development of the country. Under the program, the existing mills and factories are fitted out with new purification facilities. The designs of new enterprises are approved only if they are ecologically harmless. The cost of purification facilities is included in the financial plan, and they account for up to 30 per cent of the overall capital investments.

At present new technological schemes are being developed practically for all the branches of Soviet industry. They permit both to prevent environmental pollution and to catch valuable raw materials from waste products. Improved modifications of dust and gas-catching devices are installed at mills and factories, closed water-supply cycles are introduced.

In the past several years 1,200 major industrial enterprises using small-waste or wasteless technologies have been built in the Soviet Union. The first chemical plant which uses wasteless technology is successfully functioning in the Ukraine. Its example shows that even at such a plant which turns out various kinds of products it is possible to eliminate harmful waste and gas ejections. The chemical industry was among the first in the country to take up the mastering of wasteless technology and the technology which provides for the utilisation of small amounts of water. Thermal power plants which were one of the main air polluting factors have practically stopped the ejection of smoke and fly ash into the atmosphere. Filters installed there catch 94 per cent of ash.

Although specialists believe that the ecological situation in the Soviet Union is good, on the whole, the Soviet state continues to devote close attention to it. The thing is that today it is not a local, but a global problem. Harmful substances ejected in the U.S., for example, reach the Antarctic in three months. On the proposal of the USSR put forward several years ago in Geneva at the all-European conference on cooperation in the sphere of environmental protection, an international declaration was adopted on the development of the wasteless technology as a basis for ensuring a fundamental solution to the problems connected with the prevention of the environmental pollution in conditions of the intensive industrial growth.

SALYUT-7 CREW COMPLETES ORBITAL CORRECTION

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[Text] The three Soviet cosmonauts, who have now been in space for 200 days, have carried out an orbit correction maneuver. The cosmonauts, Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov, fired an engine to put their craft, the Salyut-7 station, into a preselected higher orbit.

The crew's research program for the day included visual observations of the earth's land surface and the oceans. The cosmonauts are making extensive use of optical systems developed jointly by scientists and specialists in this country and in the GDR. Some 15,000 pictures have already been taken and sent back to earth.